

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3715. - VOL CXXXVII

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

SIXPENCE.

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THE MOST REMARKABLE CEREMONY AT THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL: ARCHBISHOP BOURNE
THE LETTERS OF THE GREEK AND LATIN ALPHABETS ON FORTY-SEVEN HEAPS OF ASHES ON THE FLOOR OF THE CATHEDRAL

We give some details of this remarkable ceremony under the photograph of it that appears elsewhere in this number, and in our article "The Consecration of Westminster Cathedral." The ceremony has long been a puzzle to ecclesiastical archaeologists. The most popular theory is that it originated in the time of the early Christians in the first instance on the ground they wished to measure. The Rev. Herbert Thurston (writing in the "Theological Magazine") has shown, as one of several points in favour of this case, Nennius' statement of St. Patrick that: "He wrote three hundred and sixty-five. He ordained three hundred and sixty-five Bishops also, or more."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO, R.O.I.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE other day I went to see the Irish Plays, recently acted by real Irishmen—peasants and poor folk—under the inspiration of Lady Gregory and Mr. W. B. Yeats. Over and above the excellence of the acting and the abstract merit of the plays (both of which were considerable), there emerged the strange and ironic interest which has been the source of so much fun and sin and sorrow—the interest of the Irishman in England. Since we have sinned by creating the Stage Irishman, it is fitting enough that we should all be rebuked by Irishmen on the stage. We have all seen some obvious Englishman performing a Paddy. It was, perhaps, a just punishment to see an obvious Paddy performing the comic and contemptible part of an English gentleman. I have now seen both, and I can lay my hand on my heart (though my knowledge of physiology is shaky about its position) and declare that the Irish English gentleman was an even more abject and crawling figure than the English Irish servant. The Comic Irishman in the English plays was at least given credit for a kind of chaotic courage. The Comic Englishman in the Irish plays was represented not only as a fool, but as a nervous fool; a fussy and spasmodic prig, who could not be loved either for strength or weakness. But all this only illustrates the fundamental fact that both the national views are wrong; both the versions are perversions. The rollicking Irishman and the priggish Englishman are alike the mere myths generated by a misunderstanding. It would be rather nearer the truth if we spoke of the rollicking Englishman and the priggish Irishman. But even that would be wrong too.

Unless people are near in soul they had better not be near in neighbourhood. The Bible tells us to love our neighbours, and also to love our enemies; probably because they are generally the same people. And there is a real human reason for this. You think of a remote man merely as a man; that is, you think of him in the right way. Suppose I say to you suddenly—"Oblige me by brooding on the soul of the man who lives at 351, High Street, Islington." Perhaps (now I come to think of it) you *are* the man who lives at 351, High Street, Islington; for this journal has a wide circulation. In that case substitute some other unknown address and pursue the intellectual sport. Now you will probably be broadly right about the man in Islington whom you have never seen or heard of, because you will begin at the right end—the human end. The man in Islington is at least a man. The soul of the man in Islington is certainly a soul. He also has been bewildered and broadened by youth; he also has been tortured and intoxicated by love; he also is sublimely doubtful about death. You can think about the soul of that nameless man who is a mere number in Islington High Street. But you do not think about the soul of your next-door neighbour. He is not a man; he is an environment. He is the barking of a dog; he is the noise of a pianola; he is a dispute about a party wall; he is drains that are worse than yours, or roses that are better than yours.

Now, all these are the wrong ends of a man; and a man, like many other things in this world, such as a cat-o'-nine-tails, has a large number of wrong ends, and only one right one. These adjuncts are all tails, so to speak. A dog is a sort of curly tail to a man; a substitute for that which man so tragically lost at an early stage of evolution. And though I would rather myself go about trailing a dog behind me than tugging a pianola or towing a rose-garden, yet this is a matter of taste, and they are all alike appendages or things

never known the forest we shall know at least that it is a forest, a thing grown grandly out of the earth; we shall realise the roots toiling in the terrestrial darkness, the trunks reared in the sylvan twilight.

But to find the forest is to find the fringe of the forest. To approach it from without is to see its mere accidental outline ragged against the sky. It is to come close enough to be superficial. The remote man, therefore, may stand for manhood; for the glory of birth or the dignity of death. But it is difficult to get Mr. Brown next door (with whom you have quarrelled about the creepers) to stand for these things in any satisfactorily symbolic attitude. You do not feel the glory of his birth; you are more likely to hint heatedly at its ingloriousness. You do not, on purple and silver evenings, dwell on the dignity and quietude of his death; you think of it, if at all, rather as sudden. And the same is true of historical separation and proximity. I look forward to the same death as a Chinaman; barring one or two Chinese tortures, perhaps. I look back to the same babyhood as an ancient Phœnician; unless, indeed, it were one of that special Confirmation class of Sunday School babies who were passed through the fire to Moloch. But these distant or antique terrors seem merely tied on to the life: they are not part of its texture. Babylonian mothers (however they yielded to etiquette) probably loved their children; and Chinamen unquestionably revered their dead. It is far different when two peoples are close enough to each other to mistake all the acts and gestures of everyday life. It is far different when the Baptist baker in Islington thinks of Irish infancy, passed amid Popish priests and impossible fairies. It is far different when the tramp from Tipperary thinks of Irish death, coming often in dying hamlets, in distant colonies, in English prisons or on English gibbets. There childhood and death have lost all their reconciling qualities; the very details of them do not unite, but divide. Hence England and Ireland see the facts of each other without guessing the meaning of the facts. For instance, we may see the fact that an Irish housewife is careless. But we fancy falsely that this is because she is scatterbrained; whereas it is, on the contrary, because she is concentrated—on religion, or conspiracy, or tea. You may call her inefficient, but you certainly must not call her weak. In the same way, the Irish see the fact that the Englishman is unsociable; they do not see the reason, which is that he is romantic.

This seems to me the real value of such striking national sketches as those by Lady Gregory and Mr. Synge, which I saw last week. Here is a case where mere accidental realism, the thing written on the spot, the "slice of life," may, for once in a way, do some good. All the signals, all the flags, all the declaratory externals of Ireland we are almost certain to mistake. If the Irishman speaks to us, we are sure to misunderstand him. But if we hear the Irishman talking to himself, it may begin to dawn on us that he is a man.



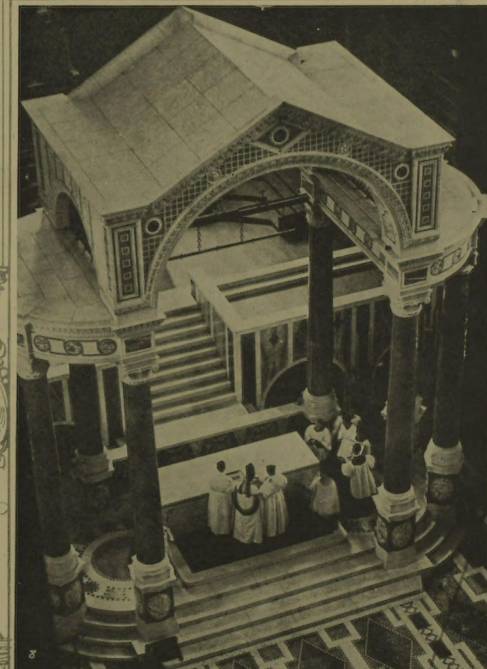
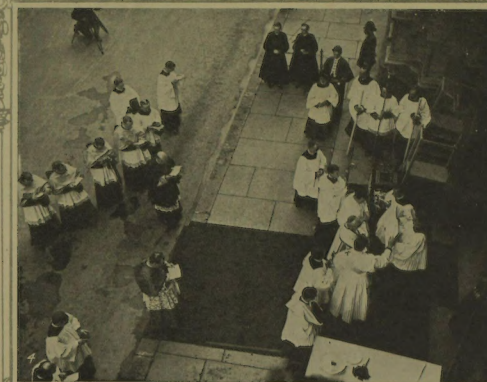
THE CONSECRATION OF THE LADY CHAPEL OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL:
THE INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, SEEN FROM THE COMMUNION TABLE.

As we have occasion to note elsewhere in this number, the Lady Chapel of the new Liverpool Cathedral was consecrated on Wednesday last by the Right Rev. Francis James, Bishop of Liverpool; the Most Rev. Cosmo, Lord Archbishop of York, and other Bishops assisting. The order of procession on the occasion was as follows: the Civic Regalia, the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, the Town Clerk, the Mace-Bearer, the Executive Committee, the two Marshals, the Precentor, the Cathedral Choir, Clergy (not being Canons or Chaplains), Canons and Proctors in Convocation, the two Archdeacons, the visiting Bishops, each with his Chaplain, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin with two Chaplains, the Mace-Bearer, the two Registrars, the Chancellor of the Diocese, the Lord Bishop of Liverpool with three Chaplains, and the Lord Archbishop of York with three Chaplains and an Apparitor.

dependent upon man. But besides his twenty tails, every man really has a head, a centre of identity, a soul. And the head of a man is even harder to find than the head of a Skye terrier, for man has nine hundred and ninety-nine wrong ends instead of one. It is no question of getting hold of the sow by the right ear; it is a question of getting hold of the hedgehog by the right quill, of the bird by the right feather, of the forest by the right leaf. If we have

THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE SOLEMN DEDICATION CEREMONIES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, L.N.A., AND C.N.



1. THE FORTY-SEVEN SMALL HEAPS OF ASHES ON THE CATHEDRAL FLOOR ON WHICH THE ARCHBISHOP TRACED, WITH THE TIP OF HIS PASTORAL STAFF, THE LETTERS OF THE GREEK ALPHABET AND THE LETTERS OF THE LATIN ALPHABET.
2. THE ARCHBISHOP TRACING A CROSS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL DOOR BEFORE THE ENTRY OF THE RELICS ON THE RELIC-BIERS.

We may add the following few details with regard to certain of the particular points of ceremony illustrated on this page, quoting in some cases from the Order of the Consecration of a Roman Catholic Church: (1) "Meanwhile, one of the attendants strews ashes on the floor of the church, on two lines, about a palm in breadth, crossing each other. He begins one at the corner on the left of the main entrance, and carries it transversely to the opposite corner at the east, or altar. Should the church be large, instead of the first line, twenty-four small heaps at equal distances may be laid down; and twenty-three for the second. . . . The beginning at the right hand corner next the door, he traces in like manner the letters of the Latin alphabet." (2) As he passes in procession thrice round the outside of the building at the conclusion of each of the three circuits of the outside of the church. (5) The sacred relics that are to be deposited in the altars are carried to the church on masons then seal up the cavity. Further particulars will be found

3. THE ARCHBISHOP SPRINKLING THE UPPER PART OF THE OUTER WALLS OF THE CATHEDRAL WITH HOLY WATER DURING ONE OF THE THREE CIRCUITS OF THE CHURCH.
6. ONE OF THE SACRED RELICS BORNE IN PROCESSION ON ITS BIER.
9. THE ARCHBISHOP ASKING ADMISSION TO THE CATHEDRAL.

4. ARCHBISHOP BOURNE WALKING IN PROCESSION ROUND THE CATHEDRAL.
7. THE PROCESSION PASSING ROUND THE OUTSIDE OF THE CATHEDRAL.
10. THE MASTER MASON SEALING RELICS IN THE HIGH ALTAR.

the Consecration of a Roman Catholic Church: (1) "Meanwhile, one of the attendants strews ashes on the floor of the church, on two lines, about a palm in breadth, crossing each other. He begins one at the corner on the left of the main entrance, and carries it transversely to the opposite corner at the east, or altar. Should the church be large, instead of the first line, twenty-four small heaps at equal distances may be laid down; and twenty-three for the second. . . . The beginning at the right hand corner next the door, he traces in like manner the letters of the Latin alphabet." (2) As he passes in procession thrice round the outside of the building at the conclusion of each of the three circuits of the outside of the church. (5) The sacred relics that are to be deposited in the altars are carried to the church on masons then seal up the cavity. Further particulars will be found in our article, "The Consecration of Westminster Cathedral."

4. THE ARCHBISHOP PRAYING AT THE CATHEDRAL DOOR BEFORE KNOCKING AT IT WITH HIS STAFF AND ASKING ADMISSION.
9. SACRED RELICS IN POSITION IN THE ANOINTED CAVITY OF THE HIGH ALTAR BEFORE THE SEALING WITH HALLOWED MORTAR BY THE MASTER MASON AND THE CHANTING OF "SANCTIFY YOURSELVES, YE PRIESTS."



Personal Notes. Major the Hon. C. H. Guest, a son of Lord and Lady Wimborne, the Liberal candidate for East Dorset, is a brother of Captain the Hon. Ivor Guest, the ex-member, who was unseated as the result of the recent election petition, after winning the seat in January by a majority of 426. In his election address, Major Guest professed himself a "firm believer in the necessity of a Second Chamber and a supporter of the official programme of the Government."

MAJOR THE HON. C. H. GUEST,
Liberal Candidate for East Dorset.

Colonel John Sanctuary Nicholson, C.B., C.M.G., the Unionist candidate in the East Dorset election, is an old officer of the 7th Hussars, which he joined in 1884 at the age of twenty-one. He has seen much service in Matabeleland, Rhodesia, and in the South African War, where he won mention in dispatches and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Henry Cecil Buckingham, the new Junior Sheriff for the City of London, is head of the firm of Messrs. J. H. Buckingham and Co., silk-manufacturers, Cripplegate. He is a member of the London Chamber of Commerce, a Commissioner of Taxes, and an arbitrator of the London Chamber of Arbitration. Mr. Buckingham is also a member of the Skinners', Loriners', Fruiterers', and Spectacle Makers' Companies.

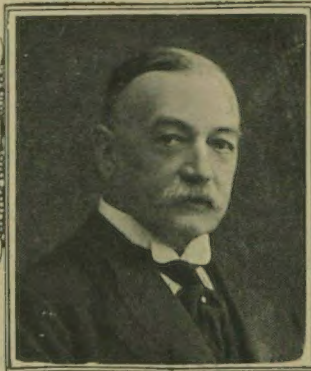
Mr. Beals C. Wright who lost to Mr. Wilding in the Singles Championship final round, in the Lawn Tennis All-England Championship contest at Wimbledon, is remarkable for his "uncanny power of anticipation." It has been said of him also: "There is nothing that differentiates him from the ruck of players more than his collectedness when having the worst of a rally. He always has a sting in his tail."

We regret to announce the death of the Duc d'Alençon, which took place at his English residence, at Wimbledon Common, on Wednesday last. Prince Ferdinand Philippe Marie, Duc d'Alençon, was a grandson of King Louis Philippe of France. He was born on July 12, 1844. His father was the second son of Louis Philippe. The late Duke married Sophia, Duchess of Bavaria, who met her death in a most tragic fashion at the great Charity Bazaar fire in Paris in 1897, in a vain endeavour to lend assistance at a time when she might well have escaped with her life.

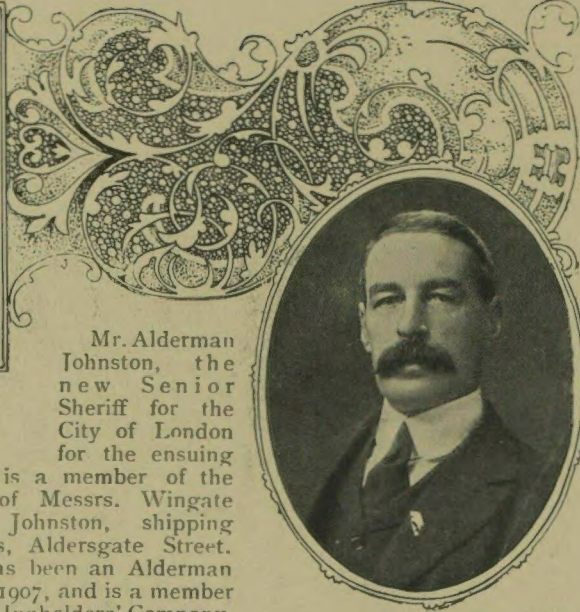
Miss Ethel Smyth, the composer of "The Wreckers," has had the very rare



MR. H. C. BUCKINGHAM,
New Sheriff for the City of London.



MR. ALDERMAN JOHNSTON,
New Sheriff for the City of London.



Mr. Alderman Johnston, the new Senior Sheriff for the City of London for the ensuing

year, is a member of the firm of Messrs. Wingate and Johnston, shipping agents, Aldersgate Street. He has been an Alderman since 1907, and is a member of the Innholders' Company.

COL. J. S. NICHOLSON, C.B., C.M.G.,
Unionist Candidate for East Dorset.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.

composers, and has but rarely been conferred on eminent foreign musicians, such as Joachim and



DR. ETHEL SMYTH, Mus. Doc.,
The First Lady Recipient of the Degree.

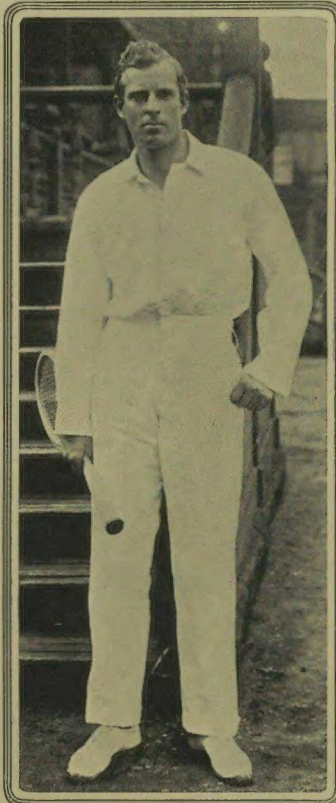
Richter. Dr. Ethel Smyth is the first lady to write "Mus. Doc." after her name. She is shown in the photograph wearing the gown of rich white brocade, with mauve lining and hood.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicholson, Bt., G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed

The Prince's Confirmation.

Windsor Castle, in the presence of the King and Queen, Prince Albert and Princess Mary, the Queen Mother, the Princess Royal and Princess Victoria, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Empress Marie, Prince and Princess Christian, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), Princess Henry of Battenberg, and most of the younger members of the Royal Family. The Primate performed the laying-on of hands, being assisted in the service by the Dean of Windsor (Dr. Eliot). Canon Dalton (Domestic Chaplain), and the Rev. H. Dixon Wright (Naval Chaplain at Britannia College, Dartmouth), who prepared the Prince for Confirmation. Mr. Asquith and the Home Secretary (Mr. Winston Churchill) were among the sixty invited guests. The Prince of Wales made his responses in a quiet but firm voice.

The Confirmation of the Prince of Wales, on the day after his sixteenth birthday, took place in the Private Chapel of



MR. A. F. WILDING,
Winner in the Lawn Tennis Tournament (Singles Championship).

Our drawing, by Mr. Begg, is based on the very excellent photographs taken on the occasion by the well-known photographers, Messrs. Russell and Sons, of Windsor.

The Disaster to the "Deutschland." A sharp gale has wrecked another Zepelin. The great airship "Deutschland," designed for a passenger service in Central Germany, now lies a torn and shapeless mass of tangled metal stays, canvas, and machinery amid the pine-trees of the Teutoberger Wald, between Hanover and Westphalia. The



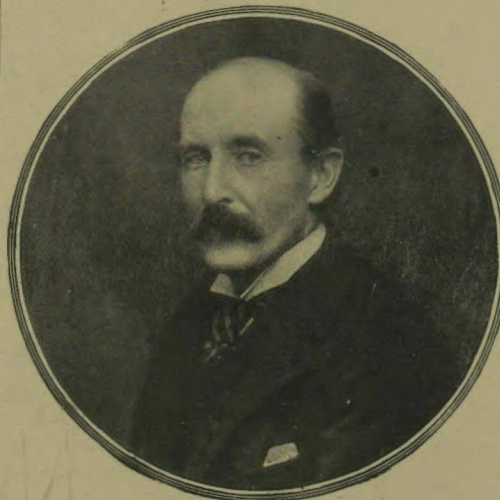
TWO AMERICAN BOYS WHO RODE TWO THOUSAND MILES TO MEET MR. ROOSEVELT.

In drenching rain, over roads deep in mud, the two boys shown in the photograph, Louis (right) and Temple (left) Abernathy, aged ten and six respectively, sons of a friend of Mr. Roosevelt's, known as "Catch 'em alive Jack," from his habit of catching wolves with his hands, rode two thousand miles on bronchos from their father's ranch in Oklahoma to New York, to meet Mr. Roosevelt on his arrival. They are shown leaving Trenton, New Jersey.

honour conferred on her by Durham University of the honorary degree of Doctor of Music. The much-coveted distinction is held by only three or four British

Sir Charles Hardinge, the new Viceroy of India, as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has been for the past four and a-half years British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He negotiated the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907. He was born in 1849, and after four years in the Foreign Office entered the Diplomatic Service. He accompanied Lord Dufferin to Egypt, and has been Minister in Tangier and Ambassador in Madrid. While holding the latter post Sir Arthur Nicholson represented Great Britain at the Algeiras Conference on the Morocco Question.

catastrophe came about after a nine hours struggle against a storm. In the end beaten to a standstill, owing, we are told, to the petrol giving out, the airship swooped



THE RT. HON. SIR A. NICHOLSON, Bt., G.C.B.,
Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.



THE LATE DUC D'ALENÇON,
Grandson of King Louis Philippe of France.

A SCENE FROM ENGLISH HISTORY ENACTED BY DUTCH STUDENTS:

CELEBRATING THE 335TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEYDEN UNIVERSITY.

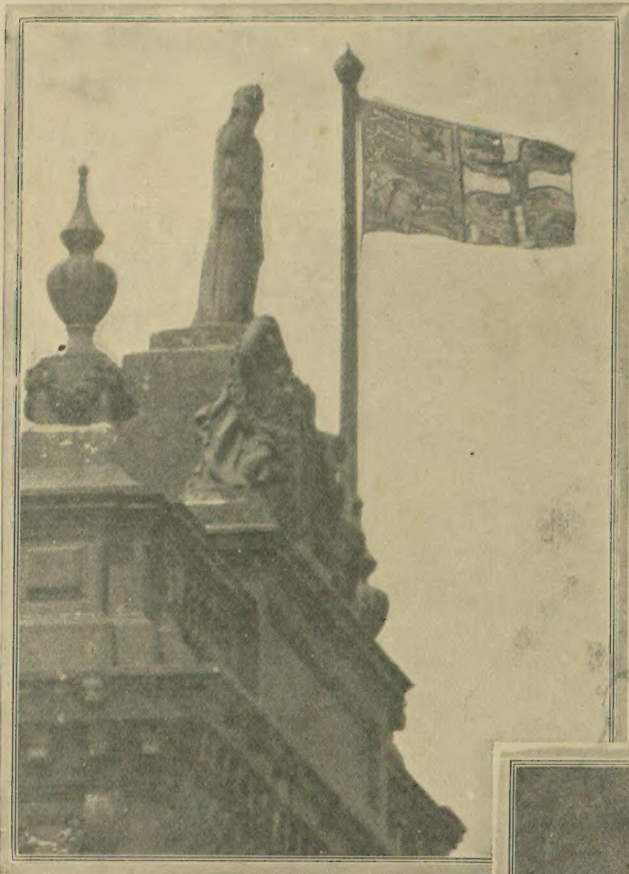


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COMMEMORATING THE VISIT OF QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA TO AMSTERDAM, WHERE SHE IS SAID TO HAVE SOLD, OR PAWNED, CROWN JEWELS, TO PROVIDE MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE KING'S SERVICE: GENTLEMEN AND LADIES BOWING TO THE QUEEN AND THE STADTHOLDER BEFORE DANCING THE PAVANE (1642).

The 335th anniversary of the foundation of Leyden University has just been celebrated by the students, who, amongst other things, represented this scene from the visit of Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of Charles I. of England, to Amsterdam. To quote the "Dictionary of National Biography": "On the 2nd of May [1641] the marriage of the Princess Mary was celebrated. . . . On the 23rd of February [1642] she [Queen Henrietta Maria] sailed from Dover, carrying with her a great part of the Crown jewels. She hoped not merely to raise money by pawning them, but to obtain armed support from Denmark and the Prince of Orange, as well from other

Continental Sovereigns. . . . Before the middle of June it was known in England that she had been selling, or pawning, jewels at Amsterdam, and had purchased large stores of munitions of war for the King's service." In our illustration Queen Henrietta Maria is shown at Amsterdam. The Prince of Orange is on her left, and the Queen of Bohemia on her right. Further on the left are Princess Mary and her husband, William, Prince of Orange, who was the father of William III. of England. The student representing the Prince of Orange lived like a Prince during the festivities, entertaining lavishly.—[DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT LEYDEN.]



A SIGN THAT QUEEN ALEXANDRA IS IN RESIDENCE: THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S NEW FLAG FLYING OVER BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

Queen Alexandra's new flag was flown for the first time over Buckingham Palace the other day. It consists of the British Royal Standard next to the staff, and the Danish Royal Standard in the fly, and is twenty-four feet long by twelve feet deep.

down 1500 feet to destruction in a wood. There were thirty-three people on board; but not one was injured. "There was a rending, tearing sound, the splintered tree-trunks stabbed through the floor of the cabin and into the hinder part of the balloon, ripping the gas compartments." A grapnel rope-ladder to the ground enabled all to escape. In a small part of our Issue, under photographs of the "Deutschland's" first flight with paying passengers, we do not mention the disaster. In the bulk of the Issue the wreck is noted. The omission in some Numbers is due to the fact that one

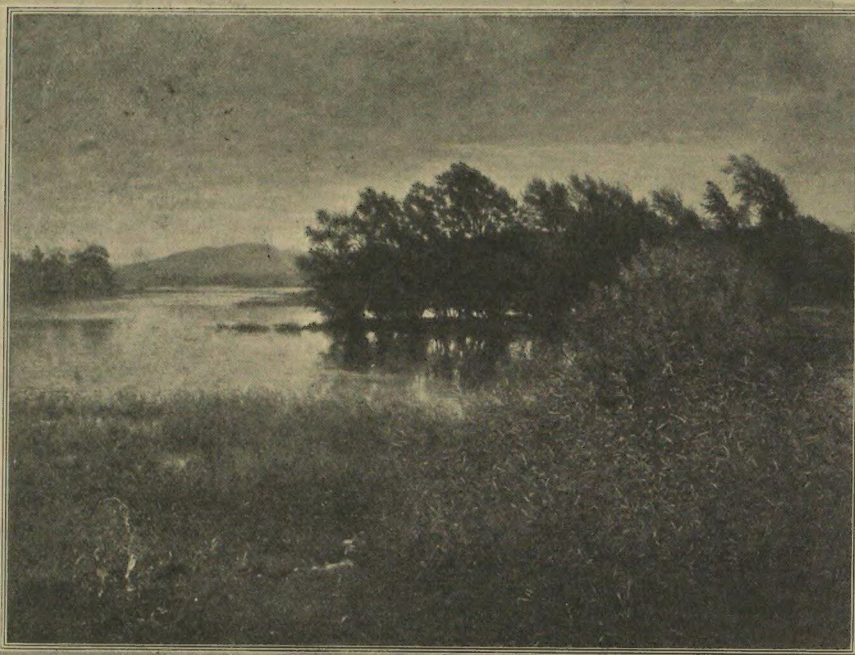
part of *The Illustrated London News* goes to press earlier than the rest—the custom of illustrated papers.

The Golden Mountain.

Although official confirmation is lacking to the story that an apparently illimitable gold-field exists on Mount Stewart, British Columbia, "a mammoth gold reef of unknown extent," according to the miners "the greatest free-milling reef ever discovered," the tone of the official replies to inquiries indicates that the wonderful report may be true. A Gold Commissioner from Vancouver is on the spot, and until his detailed statement arrives would-be prospectors in this country had better, as the Agent-General in London advises, "sit still in the meantime." It will cost upwards of seventy pounds to get there, properly equipped with tools and provisioned. The last hundred miles is rough-and-ready cross-country travelling.

Parliament.

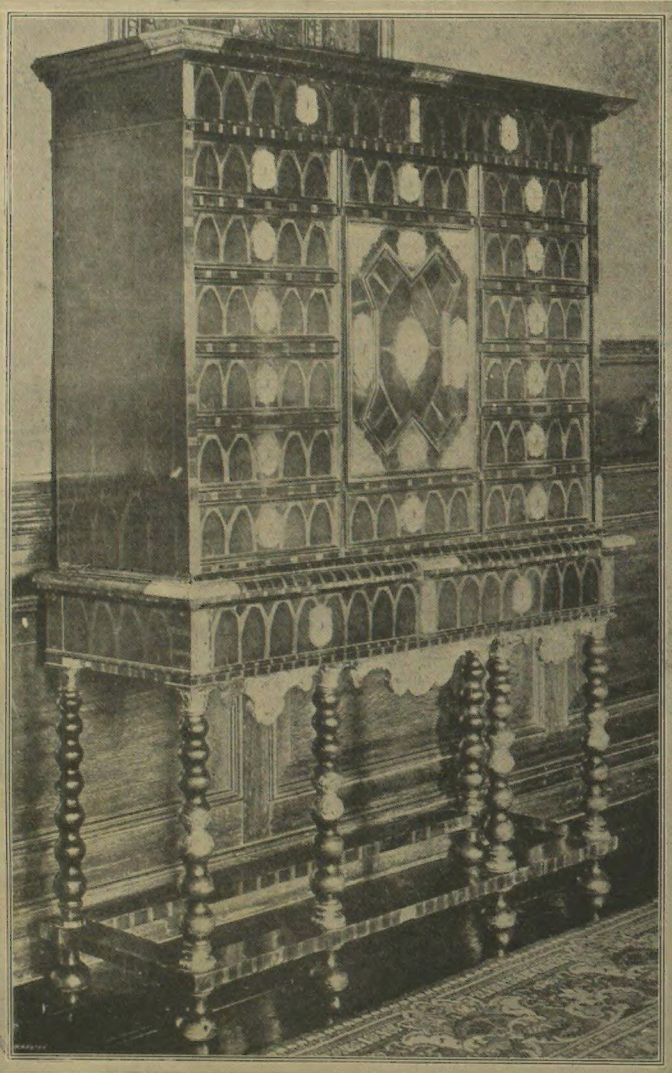
In the present session the House of Commons almost realises an ideal which was considered impracticable. It is doing as little legislation as the late Mr. "Jimmy" Lowther could have desired, and it is devoting to the Estimates that early attention which has been demanded by Parliamentarians anxious to secure adequate control over administration and expenditure. There continues to be some restlessness on the Liberal



CONSECRATED ON WEDNESDAY LAST (THE 29TH) BY THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL: THE LADY CHAPEL OF LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL.

It was arranged that the Lady Chapel of Liverpool's Cathedral should be consecrated by the Bishop of Liverpool, the Archbishop of York and other Bishops assisting. The foundation-stone of the Cathedral was laid by King Edward VII.

failure. His arguments did not convince the Conservatives. The Accession Declaration Bill, introduced by the Prime Minister, substitutes for the old words which were so repugnant to Roman Catholics a simple statement by the Sovereign that he is a faithful member of the Protestant Church, and that he will maintain the Protestant succession. It was supported by Mr. Balfour and by the Catholics, and, although vigorously opposed by several groups, the first reading was carried by 383 to 42 votes. Evidently it is certain to become law within a few weeks.



BOUGHT (WITH A COMPANION) FOR £4000: AN OAK CABINET THAT BELONGED TO QUEEN HENRIETTA MARIA WHEN SHE WAS IN RESIDENCE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The pair of cabinets, of oak veneered with lignum vitæ wood, and inlaid parqueterie-wise, and mounted with silver plaques and chased silver borders, the property of Queen Henrietta Maria when she was in residence at St. James's Palace, were sold the other day at Messrs. Christie's for £4000, the purchaser, being Mr. Charles Davis. The cabinets were the gift to the Queen of Henry Lord termyn, Earl of St. Albans, who died in 1683. (Reproduction from "Old English Furniture," by Permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Lawrence and Jellicoe.)

THE 4800-GUINEA MILLAIS: "CHILL OCTOBER."

Millais' "Chill October" was sold at Christie's the other day for 4800 guineas—that is to say, for 1700 guineas more than the price fetched at the Mendel sale of thirty-five years ago. The record price for a Millais is the 5200 guineas for his "Boyhood of Raleigh," bought in the Reiss sale of ten years ago and now included in Lady Tate's gift to the National Gallery of British Art. Messrs. Agnew were the purchasers of "Chill October."

From the Rischgitz Collection.

side in consequence of the secret Conference on the Constitutional issue. The Prime Minister has refused to enlighten inquirers as to its proceedings or prospects, and in the circumstances nervous members are so disturbed by doubt that they cannot settle to ordinary work. At the same time, another element of unrest and anxiety has been introduced by the Women Enfranchisement Bill, one section of the House objecting to its receiving any assistance from the Government, and another complaining because they are to give facilities for only the second reading. Votes for the Post Office, the War Office, and the Colonial Office have, however, given recent opportunity for useful debate. The Postmaster-General, in his statement, said he hoped before long to have a complete ring of wireless-telegraph stations round the kingdom, and he announced that home safes were to be provided to the public in connection with the Savings Bank; but he expressed regret that the scheme of penny postage with France must remain in abeyance, as the French Government were not prepared to incur the loss which would be caused. Military critics at the sitting on Monday discussed Mr. Haldane's Army ideas and achievements in a businesslike manner. Mr. George Wyndham, whose elegantly phrased and gracefully delivered speech was much cheered by the Opposition, aroused special interest by his comments on the Territorials, complaining that the number of men was inadequate, and that we did not secure the minimum training, nor simultaneous training. An initial training of four months would, he said be far better; but Mr. Haldane replied that attempts to combine a voluntary and a compulsory system were doomed to

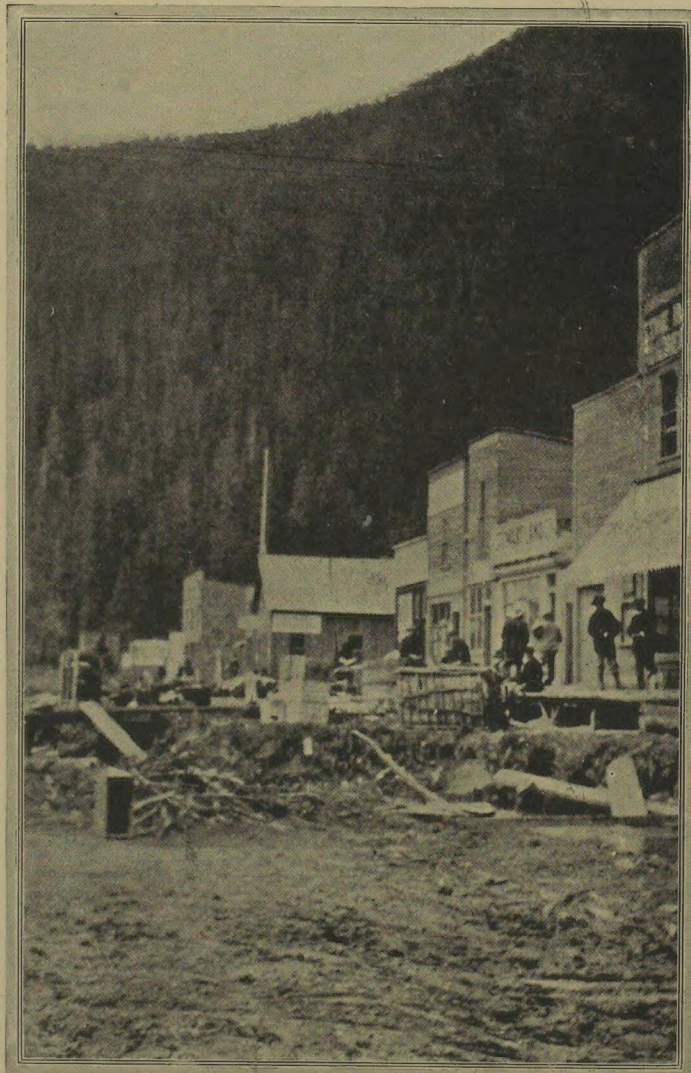


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

THE TOWN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESERTED BY GOLD-SEEKERS: IN STEWART, BRITISH COLUMBIA, NEAR WHICH A MAMMOTH GOLD REEF IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND.

It is reported that a "mountain of gold" has been discovered near Stewart, in British Columbia, and a mad rush of gold-seekers has begun. Stewart is on the Portland Canal, some 500 miles north of Vancouver, about 130 miles as the crow flies from Prince Rupert, and just within the Canadian border. Recently, Stewart had a population of about 5000. This has now been reduced to a few hundreds. It is claimed that the gold reef can be traced for nearly twenty miles.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP: SKETCHES AT ST. ANDREWS.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS

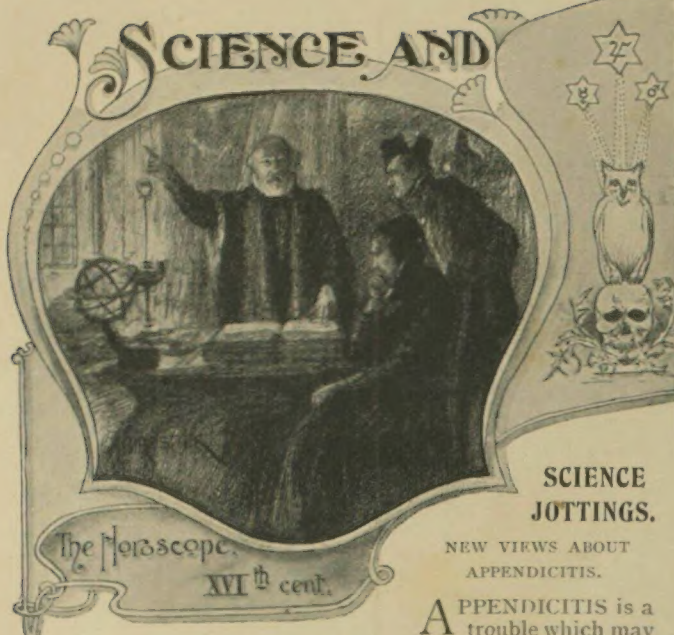


JAMES BRAID, WHO HAS WON THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP FIVE TIMES, AND OTHER PEOPLE AT ST. ANDREWS DURING THE PLAY FOR THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Open Golf Championship resulted in a win for James Braid, of Walton Heath, who now holds the title of Open Champion for the fifth time—a record. On the same occasion, Braid set up another record by returning a score of less than 300. Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor have each won the Open Championship four times. James Braid's total was 299. Alex Herd, of Huddersfield, was second with 303; G. Duncan, of Hanger Hill, third with 304; and L. Ayton, of Bishop's Stortford, fourth with 306.

SCIENCE AND

NATURAL HISTORY

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.NEW VIEWS ABOUT
APPENDICITIS.

APPENDICITIS is a trouble which may be said to have been somewhat suddenly exploited and described. Only a few years ago, comparatively speaking, it was unknown, or, at least, surgeons had not diagnosed its nature with the accuracy exhibited to-day. First of all, it may be assumed that cases of appendicitis were included under the general name of "peritonitis," a term still used to indicate inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdomen. This ailment, still represented among us, may be regarded as a more or less general ailment of the part or tissue affected, whereas appendicitis partakes more distinctly of the nature of a special affection, limited to a definite part of the digestive system and to the more immediate surroundings of that part. It was when this localisation of the disease was noted, both as a result of diagnosis and of operative procedure, and verified by post-mortem examination, that appendicitis was clearly separated from the generalised ailment. Furthermore, it was seen that while the causes of peritonitis might in many cases be of similar nature to those giving rise to appendicitis, there was nevertheless to be taken into account special features in the latter ailment whereby its limitation to a special region was determined. What anatomists call the "appendix" (or, to give it its full name, the "appendix vermiformis") is represented by a narrow organ, averaging some three or four inches in length, and of the thickness of a goose quill, or of the stem of a tobacco-pipe. It is a blind structure—that is, it has no opening at its free end—and is penetrated by a small central canal. It exists as an appendage to a certain part of the large bowel or intestine, known as the "cæcum." The intestine, it should be borne in mind, constituting by far the greater portion of the digestive system, is a tube measuring in man about twenty-six feet. Within this structure the larger part of the work of digestion is accomplished. The small intestine, into which food passes directly from the stomach, measures about twenty feet, and the large bowel completes the remaining length. The cæcum is



A YOUNG STORK RETURNING TO THE NEST.

THE LIVING EMBLEM OF PIETY AND
GRATITUDE: THE STORK AT HOME.

In heraldry, the stork is an emblem of piety and gratitude, and, as such, is a frequent bearing in coat-armour.

the first section of the latter portion of the intestine. In man, and many other animals, it exhibits a highly modified structure. It may be of very great length, as in the rabbit and horse, and no trace of it is found in the weasel, hedgehog, porpoise, and some other animals. In man we have

appendix as actually, useless parts of the bowel. They refer to "a previous state of things," so to speak, and it is difficult to discover in

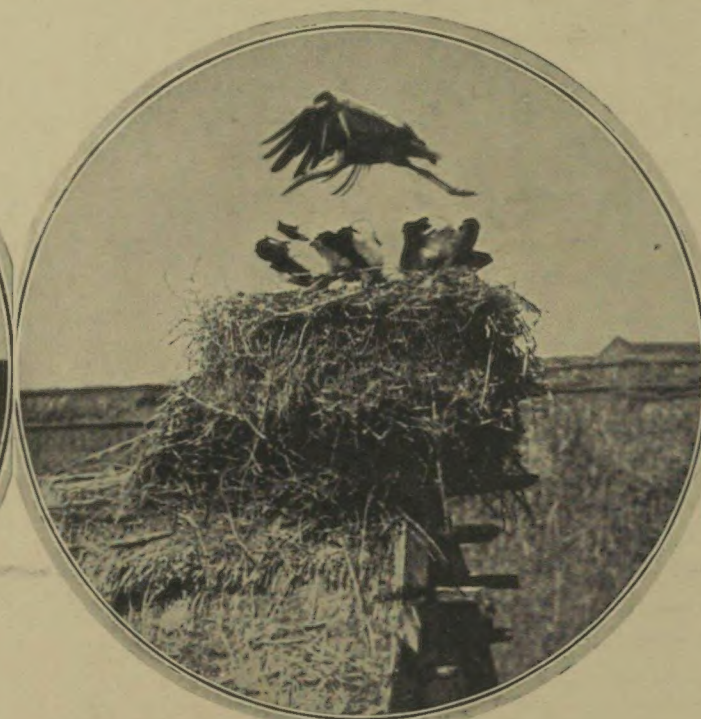
the records of physiology any function in the way of digestion either can discharge. The position of the cæcum and appendix, placed thus like a kind of trap in the main line of the digestive tube, seems naturally to lay them open—especially the cæcum—to retain indigestible matters. The presence of such matters was long ago known to set up an affection which was called "typhilitis," and the idea that irritation of the appendix, giving rise to appendicitis, really begins in the cæcum, is by no means an unlikely theory of the origin of the disease. This opinion may be held even in face of the

fact that cases are known in which appendicitis has been set up directly through the presence in the appendix of some minute body, such as a pin or a tooth-brush hair. Probably, it is really infected in most cases from the cæcum itself, and from the liability for indigestible and irritating matters to accumulate therein.

Recently a discussion has arisen regarding the question whether appendicitis may not be infectious. It is difficult to find any adequate support for this view. Appendicitis is as much a personal trouble as is toothache, and the argument that the occurrence of a number of cases of the one disease proves its infective nature would hold just as sound in the case of the other. No special microbe has been demonstrated to be associated with appendicitis—that is, in the light of a specific cause; yet if the ailment were of infective nature, it is clear some germ or other must be the cause of the conveyance of the malady.

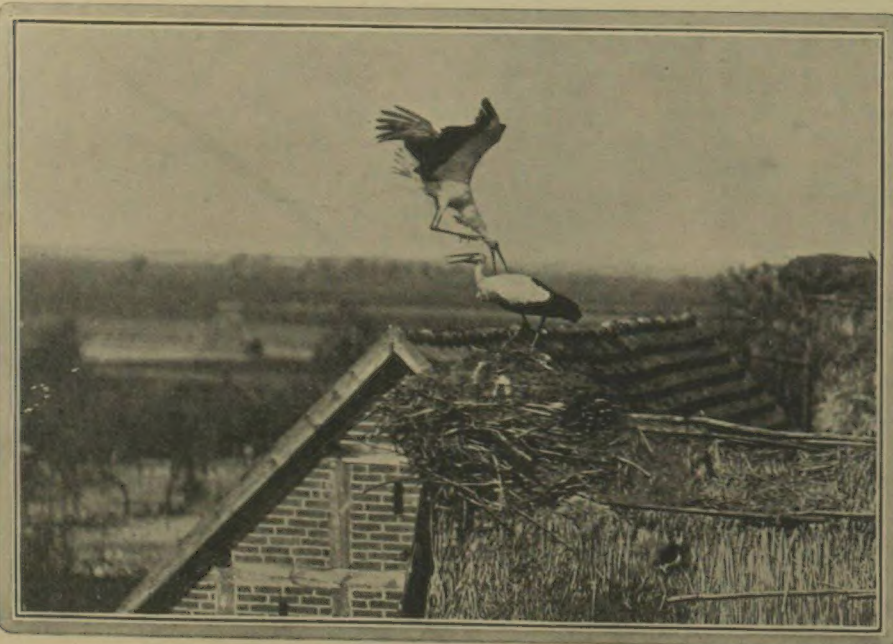
Again, it is highly unlikely that, having regard to the seat of the trouble, infection should be possible. Even in typhoid fever, affecting the bowel, infection is not common, and practically unknown if proper precautions be taken. We may rather hold, from all the evidence, that if appendicitis is common, it is so because the conditions favouring its development are well represented; and it has, indeed, never been proved that anything like an epidemic of the ailment has ever been chronicled or observed.

ANDREW WILSON.

A YOUNG STORK FLAPPING ITS WINGS BEFORE
MAKING AN ATTEMPT TO FLY.FATHER STORK GIVING THE YOUNGSTERS A LESSON
IN THE THEORY OF FLIGHT.

to regard the cæcum, therefore, as a dwindled remnant or vestige of a part of the intestine much better developed in certain lower forms.

The appendix, in its turn, represents a survival and rudiment of what we may regard as the end of the once large cæcum; so that, in the process of evolution, we may figure first the diminution of the extremity of the cæcum to form the appendix; and second, the lessening in size and importance of the bulk of the cæcum itself. That this idea is correct seems to be supported by the fact that the cæcum to-day is a mere *cul-de-sac*, into which the small intestine opens at a right angle, the bulk of the cæcum lying below the juncture of the two divisions of the bowel. Most authorities regard the cæcum as practically, and the



A STORK ATTACKING AN INTRUDER ON ITS NEST.



ILLUSTRATING THE ART OF FLYING UP TO THE NEST.

INSPIRED BY THE CRAZE FOR AEROPLANING AND BALLOONING:
THE NEW GAME.



AVIATION PUSH-BALL: SMART PLAY AT ONE OF THE GOALS DURING THE NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The most novel of the lighter features of the Royal Naval and Military Tournament is the new game known as aviation push-ball. This is played by two teams, each consisting of four mounted troopers. The ball is rather heavier than air. It is the object of each team to drive this through their opponents' goal, with the aid of long-handled tennis racquets. The ball must be struck by the racquets only; otherwise the side at fault loses a point. There is a goal at each end of the arena, a circle, some four feet in diameter, hanging about ten feet from the ground. On the opening day of the Tournament, the Dark Blues beat the Light Blues by three goals to nil.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. W. KOLKOEK.



MR. WILLIAM CANTON,
Who is Completing the Third and
Fourth Volumes of his "History of the
British and Foreign Bible Society."
Photograph by Russell.



ANDREW LANG ON BOMBARDS, CRESTS, AND FOLK-LORE.



MR. CHRISTOPHER STONE,
Whose Novel, "The Noise of
Life," is being Published by Messrs.
Chatto and Windus.
Photograph by Russell.

EVERYONE knows that when a subject, however much out of the way, chances to catch our attention, it keeps on renewing the impact, and knocking at the door of our mental tabernacle. Thus I happened yesterday to visit an ancient castle, now much restored, and I noticed among the antique properties some enormous "black jacks," or leather ale-tankards. The largest may have held five gallons, and an inspired reverence for the thirst of our ancestors.

To-day I took up a stray number of the *Connoisseur*, "a magazine for collectors," full of fine confused reading. In its contents was an article on these black leathern tankards, which are technically styled "bombards." Why "bombards"? No very satisfactory explanation was given, but I remember that about the beginning of the Great Rebellion Alexander Leslie used light field-pieces, guns or bombards made of leather. The playful and affectionate

enclosed. These chambers were shaped like flagons, and thus the term bombard, for the noisy part of a gun, might come round and be

explanatory of old armorial bearings.

The natives of British Columbia have crests, representing animals, and explain their origin in legends like our heraldic fables. Mankind seems incapable of inventing any tale, in any place, that has not its parallel somewhere else.

Thus, in many parts of Australia, the native philosophers are puzzled by the question, How does the soul attach itself to the human body? Beasts have no souls, say some tribes, and beasts come by nature, in the ordinary way; but man has a soul, and the oddest fables are told to explain its birth. In tribes of Western Australia, most men have two souls apiece, and such men have children born to them. But a man with only one soul remains childless, clearly because he has no soul to bestow.

The African parallel to this Australian fancy we find in



"ALL DREADFULLY REALISTIC": THE CRUCIFIXION
OF AN EFFIGY ON GOOD FRIDAY.

"The priests took the effigy of Our Lord out of the crystal case, and, acting the part of the Roman soldiers, truly crucified it, hammering in the nails carried by the *virginette*, and placing on its head the crown of thorns. It was all dreadfully realistic."

Covenanters called these guns "dear Sandy's stoups," a "stoup" being a large flagon. When the leathern flagon became, in dear Sandy's hands, a



SEPARATED FROM ITS CHURCH: THE BELFERY
OF ST. CATHERINE AT HONFLEUR.

"What could be more quaint than the wooden tower of the belfry of the wooden church of Saint Catherine. It stands alone in the market-place, separated from the church to which it belongs, and built upon the crumbling mediæval house of the verger."

From the *Water-Colour* by *Charles Pears*, reproduced from his book "From the Thames to the Seine," by permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus. (See Review on "Literature" page.)



WEARER OF A CARDBOARD HALO.

"A serious-faced youth of about eighteen suddenly appeared upon the scene. He wore the dress of the 'Brothers'—white robe and red silk scarf—and a cardboard halo mysteriously stuck at the back of his well-combed head. He held his hands together in an attitude of prayer."

"SICILIAN WAYS AND DAYS."

Illustrations from Miss Louise Calce's book, by permission of the Publisher, Mr. John Long. (See Review on "Literature" page.)



AT A SULPHUR-MINE: ENTRANCES.

"Several entrances to the mines are within sight, and there are heaps of sulphur everywhere. . . . All round us the soil, red with the remains of melted sulphur, and cut up into small hills and ravines by the construction of *catcherons* (mounds of sulphur to be melted) seems to have been rent by continued earthquakes."

attached to the leather flagons or black jacks. The patient etymologist may take his choice, though perhaps both etymologies are wrong. I would not back them for money; nor would I, were I a collector, hastily invest in old black jacks with inscriptions on silver plates or incised in the leather. From the article in the *Connoisseur*, it seems that these objects may very easily be forged, as Mr. Woodhouse's poultry-yard was robbed, "by the art of man."

Guns of leather were last used, as far as I know, by General Mackay, at the Battle of Killiecrankie (1689). They did not prove efficacious. I have not heard that aluminium has been used as the metal for light guns, though it seems more practicable than leather.

In the same periodical, the *Connoisseur*, is a strange fable of the origin of the crest of the Macdonalds—an arm and hand holding a cross. "Sea-pirates" (not publishing pirates) were attacking the Isle of Skye, apparently in a very distant age. The leader offered the island to the first man who touched the soil. A Macdonald therefore cut off his own arm and threw it on land—"Ever since the family have retained the property."

Manifestly the story is a mere fanciful explanation of the crest, and as crests were unknown in Scotland till about 1328, while Macleods were Lords in Skye long before that date—the Macdonalds never held all Skye—the tale is late and fanciful—like all the myths



"ONE! NAME OF GOD!"—COUNTING THE MEASURES
OF CORN.

"The overseer . . . began. He filled the measure rapidly, and poured the corn alternately into our own sacks, held out by men, and into the peasant's sacks. . . . At the first, instead of calling out 'One,' he shouted 'Name of God,' so as not to begin such a solemn function without an invocation to the powers above."

Mr. Frazer's new book on Totemism. "Every married woman among the A-kamba is thought to have two husbands, the one corporeal, the other spiritual."

If she has not a spiritual husband, the spirit of one of her own ancestors, she has no children, or not till the spiritual husband is propitiated by ceremonies.

Readers of Marmon-tel's "Contes Moraux" will remember his romance named "Le Mari Sylphe," and perhaps the heroes of Homer were always descended from a god, because the very ancient Greeks, like the A-Kamba, believed in necessary spiritual husbands!



THAT WHICH USED TO GUIDE THE SHIPS
OF THE WORLD: THE OLD WATCH-TOWER.

"In the square, towering out of the roofs of surrounding houses, is the old watch-tower . . . the dear old leading light that used to guide the ships of the world safely into Calais. . . . Since 1848, it has been superseded as a lighthouse."

From the Drawing by Charles Pears, reproduced from his book "From the Thames to the Seine," by permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Chatto and Windus.

HONoured BY THE KING: PROMINENT PEOPLE ON LAST WEEK'S LIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, BLOMFELD, RUSSELL, AND STOTHAM.



RT. HON. SIR HUDSON E. KEARLEY,
Member of Port of London Authority,
ex-M.P. (Liberal).



MR. FREEMAN FREEMAN-THOMAS,
Ex-M.P., Bodmin (previously for Hastings).
(Peer.)



MR. JAMES CALDWELL,
Ex-Deputy Chairman House of Commons,
ex-M.P., Mid-Lanark. (Privy Councillor.)



SIR WILLIAM DUGUID, Bt.,
Member of Privy Council.



MR. F. H. CHAMPEYNS, M.D.,
Obstetric Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.



MR. CARL MEYER,
Director of National Bank of Egypt
(Honorary).



MR. J. M. FLEETWOOD FULLER,
M.P. Wilts. (Westwood Div.), Liberal
(Honorary).



MR. ALFRED EAST,
Member of Privy Council.



MR. JOHN JAMES BRISCOE,
High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire
(Honorary).



SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS,
Head of large Ship-owning and Ship-building
Firms, ex-M.P., Hartlepool. (Peer.)



RT. HON. RICHARD KNIGHT CAUSTON,
Head of large Firm of Printers, ex-Whip
and Paymaster General. (Honorary.)



MR. JAMES LAMONT,
Member of Privy Council,
ex-M.P., Glasgow, Scotland.



MR. JOSEPH WALTON,
M.P. for Barnsley, Colliery Owner,
(Baronet.)



MR. J. PRICHARD JONES,
Welsh Educationalist.



MR. T. C. THEYDON WARNER,
M.P. Stants. (Lichfield Div.)



MR. ALFRED MORITZ MOND,
M.P. Chesh. (Barnoldswick),
and Co. (Baronet.)



RT. HON. SIR WALTER B. FOSTER,
Physician, President Local Law Reform
Association, ex-M.P., Ekeston. (Peer.)



MR. RONALD C. MENRO-FERGUSON,
M.P. Leith Burghs, Liberal Whip,
(Privy Councillor.)



SIR GEORGE H. MURRAY, G.C.B.,
Permanent Secretary to the Treasury,
(Privy Councillor.)



SIR WM HENRY HOLLAND, Bt.,
Manchester Cotton-Spinner, ex-M.P., Rotherham,
ex-Liberal Whip.

We are able to give on this page photographs of a number of the most prominent people whose names appeared in the Birthday Honours list last week. In addition to the three new Privy Councillors whose portraits we give, the new Privy Councillors include Lord Sheffield and Sir William Mather. To the new Baronets, in addition to those whose portraits we give, must be added Mr. Harold Harmsworth, the well-known newspaper proprietor, who has done so much to help the Territorial movement and the Union Jack Club. Amongst the new Knights are Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch, the well-known novelist "Q"; Mr. Alfred East, A.R.A.; Colonel George Fox; and Mr. Alfred Hopkinson, K.C.



THE OUTDOOR PROCESSION AT THE DEDICATION OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From a Fifteenth-Century English Manuscript.

A UNIQUE ceremonial took place last Tuesday at Westminster. Within the walls of the finest Byzantine

church of modern Europe a ritual was celebrated which takes us back to the catacombs of the persecuted Roman Christians, to the forest churches of the Frankish tribes, to the wattle chapels of our own Celtic and Saxon missionaries, to the splendid Norman cathedrals of their successors. The early Roman Christians gathered, when they could, at the tombs of the martyrs; within their churches they enshrined the bodies of their heroic dead; and from them especially has come down the sepulchral element of the present rite. The Gallican or Frankish Bishops laid stress on the purification of their churches by the baptismal element of water; hence the reiterated sprinklings of the ritual. The Celtic Church seems to have attached a mystical significance to the alphabet, and the strange rite of the inscription of the alphabet, on lines of ashes crossing the church floor, may be derived from the practice of the earliest Irish Bishops. A beautiful legend relates how St. Peter himself consecrated Westminster Abbey, anointing the twelve consecration crosses on the walls, and writing the alphabet in ashes on the floor. We have a vivid picture of a great Saxon consecration ceremony at Ripon. St. Wilfrid, Archbishop of York, consecrated the famous church, in the presence of Egfrid, King of Northumbria, and of the Abbots and Ealdormen of the kingdom. The Archbishop, we are told, consecrated the altar, and vested it with purple and gold, and "all the people came and received Holy Communion, and everything was canonically performed." The King feasted the people for three days. A hundred years later Archbishop Egbert of York issued an Order for the consecration of churches which differs but little from the Roman Order in use at the present day. The intricate ceremonies thus represent the development of some seventeen centuries. No wonder if we find the consecrating Bishop performing rites that are unique in form and significance.



THE BISHOP CONSECRATING THE ALTAR-VESSELS.

From a late Fifteenth-Century French Pontifical.

The most striking thing about these rites is the extraordinary simplicity at the core of the longest ceremonial in the Roman liturgy. To the men who built up this succession of prayers, of acts, of chants, the church which thereby became consecrated, or set apart, was not merely a protecting shelter of walls and roof. It stood to them, and they placed it before their people, as a perpetual symbol of the unseen Church, of the whole body of the faithful. In no other rite is the life of each individual member of the Church thus typified. In no other rite do so many unique ceremonials occur. This symbol of the invisible Church was, moreover, to be put before the assembled people, on the day of consecration, with a direct plainness of act and speech that the most learned could not obscure, and the most ignorant could not fail to understand. Thus, the Bishop, vested in white, begins the distinctive acts of the day by making a threefold circuit of the outside walls of the new church, followed by all the people, during which circuit he sprinkles the walls with hallowed water, repeating the baptismal formula. The simplest member of the following crowd would see here a baptism. In time he would learn that the visible purification of the walls before his eyes represented the invisible cleansing of his own soul. Next comes the entry of the Bishop into the empty church,



THE BISHOP STRIKING THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH WITH HIS PASTORAL STAFF.

From a Fourteenth-Century Italian Service Book.

after a dramatic knocking, and dialogue, at the closed doors; and the remarkable ceremony of the strewing of the ashes and writing of the alphabets. The ashes are strewn in two transverse lines, so as to mark the entire floor of the church with a gigantic St. Andrew's cross; and down each line the Bishop proceeds, tracing with his crozier first the Greek and then the Latin alphabet.

Here we have a link with the Christians of classical Rome; for the tracing of transverse diagonal lines was the method

by which Roman surveyors marked out a plot of land for ownership. By adding thereto the sacred symbol of the alphabet, the Alpha and Omega, the Bishop marks the ground plan for ever, with the *signum Christi*, traced on lines which themselves display the Divine initial, the Greek X or *Chi*. The building, purified without, signed by the sacred monogram within, now receives a still more symbolic purification by the means of the mystical Gregorian Water. This is water mixed with salt, representing incorruptible doctrine; with ashes, the symbol of repentance; and with wine, the symbol of the Divinity of Christ. With this fourfold water the Bishop sprinkles first the altar, and then all the interior walls of the church. This act accomplished, the great popular ceremonial of the day takes place, the joyful procession, with triumphant psalms and chants, of all the people, the clergy, and the Bishop, to fetch into this, their new place of worship, the body (now represented by relics) of a martyr or saint, to be placed within the altar. For, as the Christians of the Catacombs worshipped at altar tombs, so their descendants to-day kneel before altars which are both sepulchre and table. When the relics have been thus entombed the series of symbolic acts recommence.

The baptismal rite of the Roman Church includes the anointing of each new member thereof with the sacramental oil known as Chrism. Accordingly, the Bishop now touches, with the Holy Oil, the five crosses incised on the altar table, and the twelve consecration crosses, inserted at intervals round

the walls of the church. These crosses in Westminster Cathedral are of deep-crimson marble, inlaid on a white marble circle; and on the walls of many of our ancient village churches, consecration crosses, similar in shape and colour, may still be seen, frescoed by Norman hands, nine centuries ago.

Yet one more act conveys to the thronging people the mystery of the union of the seen and unseen Church. They themselves are signed on the forehead, in Confirmation, with the Chrism; now the Bishop seals the acts of the day by marking the sign of the Cross on the front of the altar with the sacramental oil, after having kindled the beautiful symbol of five flames, visibly burning for this one moment only, upon the altar-table. In the sepulchral rites of the joyful bringing-in of the relics, in the baptismal rites of the sprinkling and anointing, in the far-reaching symbolism of the alphabet, and of the five flames lighted upon the altar, the ceremonies carried out at Westminster this week possess a life-history extending from the hidden worship of the catacombs, to our own twentieth century.

G. M. GODDEN.

THE CONSECRATION OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.



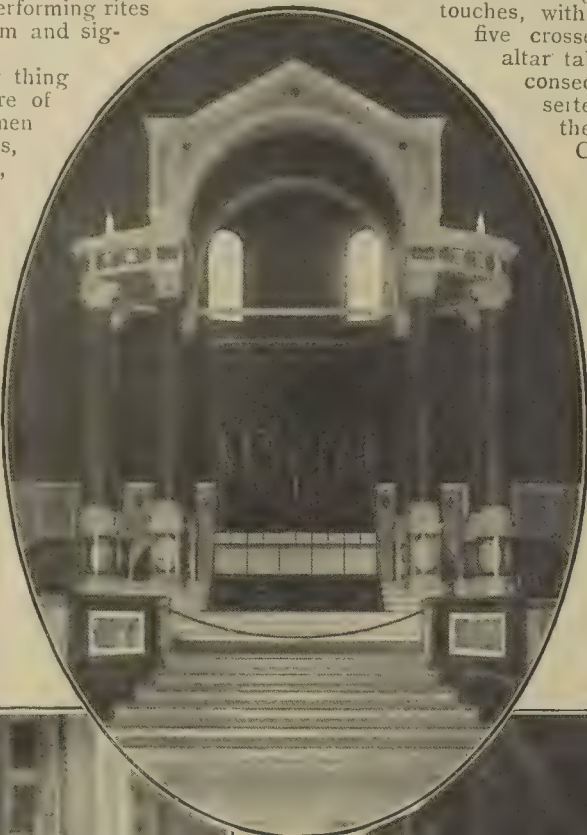
THE BISHOP SPRINKLING THE PEOPLE WITH HOLY WATER.

From a late Fifteenth-Century French Benedictional.



THE BISHOP SPRINKLING THE OUTSIDE WALLS OF THE CHURCH WITH HOLY WATER.

From a late Fifteenth-Century French Pontifical.



THE HIGH ALTAR OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD, AT WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, WHICH THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER CONSECRATED ON TUESDAY LAST.



THE LADY CHAPEL, THE ALTAR OF WHICH THE BISHOP OF NEWPORT CONSECRATED.



THE BLESSED SACRAMENT CHAPEL, THE ALTAR OF WHICH THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM CONSECRATED.

Photo, Sport and General

Photo, Sport and General.

SACRED RELICS AND OTHER TREASURES OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY LEO.



1. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF BEAUTIFUL SPANISH WORKMANSHIP, WITH ENAMEL INLAY, WHICH WAS LEFT AT THE ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE BY AN UNKNOWN DONOR. (1 FOOT 6 INCHES HIGH.)
4. RELICS OF SAINT RUFINA, FROM THE CATACOMBS AT ROME.
7. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF FILIGREE WORK, WITH OPALISCENT STONES AND GEMS. (3 FEET HIGH.)

2. RELICS OF SEVERAL MARTYRS THAT ARE KEPT IN THE CATHEDRAL CRYPT.
5. THE MITRE OF ST. THOMAS A'BECKET.
8. (A) A GOLD CHALICE, SET WITH GEMS; (B) A GOLD MONSTRANCE, SET WITH GEMS FROM A LADY'S JEWELLERY; (C) A GOLD CHALICE, ENCRUSTED WITH MANY GEMS; (D) A GOLD CHALICE, EMBOSSED WITH HEADS OF ANGELS; (E) A GOLD CHALICE, GIVEN BY KING ALFONSO ON THE OCCASION OF HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO LONDON; (F) A CIBORIUM, OF SILVER FILIGREE AND ENAMEL.

3. A GOLD MONSTRANCE, HEAVILY ENCRUSTED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, WHICH WAS A GIFT FROM THE WELD-BLUNDELL FAMILY. (2 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH.)
6. THE THIGH-BONE OF ST. EDMUND, THE LAST CANONISED ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
9. A GOLD MONSTRANCE OF ANCIENT WORKMANSHIP, SET WITH PRECIOUS STONES. (2 FEET 6 INCHES HIGH.)

We illustrate some of the greatest treasures of the newly consecrated Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster—relics of saints, and vessels used during the services.

THE ENGLISH CENTRE OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM: WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



A SUPERB MEMORIAL TO THE FIRST ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER: THE METROPOLITAN CATHEDRAL OF WESTMINSTER.

The great Roman Catholic Cathedral which was consecrated by Archbishop Bourne this week, owes its being to the desire of Cardinal Wiseman, first Archbishop of Westminster, that a cathedral might be erected for his Metropolitan See. The Cardinal died in February of 1865, and it was then that the project of a cathedral was taken up as a fitting memorial of his great services to the Roman Catholic Church in England. The architect was the late John Francis Bentley. At the summit of the campanile, which is known as St. Edward's Tower, is a cross containing a relic of the Holy Cross. In the border are photographs of the Bishop of Plymouth; the Bishop of Shrewsbury, who consecrated the Altar of the Sacred Heart and St. Michael; the Bishop of Leeds; the Bishop of Portsmouth, who sang the Pontifical Mass of the Dedication; the Bishop of Clifton, who consecrated the Altar of SS. Gregory and Augustine; the Bishop of Menevia, who consecrated the Altar of St. George and the English Martyrs; the Bishop of Northampton, who consecrated the Altar of St. Andrew and the Saints of Scotland; the Bishop of Liverpool, who consecrated the Altar of St. Joseph; the Bishop of Nottingham, who consecrated the Altar of St. Paul; and Monsignor Howlett, Administrator of the Cathedral.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HEATH, RUSSELL, FORD, ILLINGWORTH, ROSEMONI, LAFAYETTE, HUGHES AND MULLINS, ELLIOTT AND FRY, AND VANDYK.

CONSECRATED BY ARCHBISHOP BOURNE: WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL.

FROM THE DRAWING BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



IN THE EARLY CHRISTIAN BYZANTINE STYLE: THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, WESTMINSTER.

It may be interesting to give a few measurements as to the cathedral. The external dimensions are as follows: The extreme length is 360 feet, and the width 156 feet. The height of the nave is 117 feet, and that of the façade, not including the turrets, 99 feet. The campanile is 273 feet high, 284 feet to the top of the cross. The building covers an area of some 54,000 square feet. The internal dimensions are: Length, from the main entrance to the sanctuary, 232 feet; depth of the sanctuary, 62 feet; depth of the raised choir beyond it, 48 feet. The nave is 60 feet wide. The width across the nave and the aisles is 98 feet; that across the nave, the aisles, and the side chapels, 148 feet. The height of the main arches of the nave is 90 feet; that of its three domes, 112 feet. In the border are photographs of the Bishop of Birmingham, who consecrated the Altar of the Blessed Sacrament; the Bishop of Sebastopolis; the Archbishop of Westminster, who consecrated the Church and the High Altar of the Precious Blood; the Bishop of Amycla, who consecrated the Altar of St. Edmund of Canterbury; Monsignor Wallis, who had charge of the arrangements for the consecration ceremonies; the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, who consecrated the Altar in the Chapel of the Holy Souls; the Bishop of Salford, who consecrated the Altar of St. Thomas of Canterbury; the Bishop of Southwark, who consecrated the Altar of St. Peter; the Bishop of Newport, who consecrated the Lady Altar; and the Bishop of Middlesbrough, who consecrated the Altar of St. Patrick and the Saints of Ireland.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, LEGG, VANDYK, AND LEO.]

"THE MOST ORIGINAL BUILDING IN CHRISTENDOM"

IMPRESSIONS BY OUR SPECIAL



THE NAVE AND THE SANCTUARY.

SOLEMNLY DEDICATED BY ARCHBISHOP BOURNE: IN THE

The Metropolitan Cathedral of Westminster, the centre of Roman Catholicism in this country, was solemnly consecrated on Tuesday last (the 28th). The ceremony should begin at 7.30 on the morning of Tuesday, that the Procession of the Relics and the Consecration of the Altars should begin at half-past ten, and last at the Precious Blood. Thirteen Bishops each consecrated one of the other thirteen altars. It has been said that Westminster Cathedral is the most original building in Christendom. It is in the early Christian Byzantine style, and it is claimed that in some ways it is superior to all its predecessors, not excluding St. Mark's, Venice or Monreale, near Palermo. The building of the cathedral was first mooted in 1865. The foundation-stone was laid on June 29, 1895. In June 1909, the same year, it was permanently opened for daily use by the present Archbishop of Westminster. The delay in the consecration is accounted for by the fact that on May 1 of this year is £253,666 12s. 11d. At the entrance of the Sanctuary, hanging from the chancel arch,

THE METROPOLITICAL CATHEDRAL OF WESTMINSTER.

ARTIST, JOSEPH PENNELL.



THE LADY CHAPEL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL AT WESTMINSTER.

ceremonies began on the previous day, with the exposition of the Holy Relics by the Archbishop of Westminster. It was arranged that the rite of consecration the Pontifical Mass of the Dedication should be sung soon after noon. The Archbishop of Westminster consecrated the Church and the High Altar of the in Christendom. It is in the early Christian Byzantine style, and it is claimed that in some ways it is superior to all its predecessors, not excluding St. Mark's, the cathedral was used for the first time—to receive the body, and for the Requiem and funeral service of its founder, Cardinal Vaughan. At Christmas of rule of the Roman Catholic Church that none of its churches may be dedicated until free from debt. The total sum spent on the cathedral building up to is the great crucifix, thirty feet in length, the figure of Christ on which is eighteen feet in height.

"THIS IS THE PUREST EXERCISE OF HEALTH, THE KIND REFRESHER OF THE SUMMER HEAT."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. SIMONT.



THE SWIMMING-BATH OF LONDON SOCIETY: "LADIES' MORNING" AT THE BATH CLUB.

Yesterday (Friday, the first of July) was fixed for the holding of the thirteenth annual swimming competition for the Ladies' Challenge Shield and the sixth annual swimming competition for the Children's Challenge Shield at the Bath Club, in what may be well described as the swimming-bath of London Society. In the programme, which bore on its cover the quotation (from Thomson), "This is the purest exercise of health, The kind refresher of the summer heat," was set down, in addition to the two events already mentioned, a Children's Consolation Race of 25 yards—that is to say, one length of

the bath. The details of the Children's Challenge Shield Competition were given as follows: (1) Breast Stroke, 1 length. (2) Diving. (3) Floating, or Life Saving. (4) Back Stroke, 1 width. Those for the Ladies' Challenge Shield Competition were as follows: (a) Breast Stroke Swimming, two lengths (not racing, but grace and correct method). (b) Diving from Spring Board. (c) Diving from 8-ft. Board. (d) Motionless Floating, or Life Saving. (e and f) Two feats in fancy Swimming or Diving, at the discretion of the competitor.

THE FIRST AIR-LINER AFLOAT: ABOARD THE PASSENGER-

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN ON THE GREAT



1. GOING ABOARD FOR THE FIRST FLIGHT WITH PAYING PASSENGERS OF THE FIRST AIR-LINER: A LADY PASSENGER CLIMBING INTO THE SALOON OF THE DIRIGIBLE "DEUTSCHLAND." 2. IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE START OF THE FIRST FLIGHT WITH PAYING PASSENGERS: PASSENGERS LOOKING OUT OF THE SALOON WHILE THE DIRIGIBLE IS STILL IN THE GARAGE.

3. SEEN FROM A HEIGHT OF ONE THOUSAND FEET: THE RAILWAY AT DORTMUND, VIEWED FROM THE "DEUTSCHLAND."

Another step towards man's conquest of the air was taken last week when the Zeppelin air-ship, "Deutschland," the first dirigible to run a regular passenger-service, were thirteen people aboard during the first flight: and the dirigible was commanded by Count Zeppelin himself. The dirigible, which is to be stationed at Düsseldorf, took place last Friday, from Düsseldorf to Dortmund and back. The saloon, the passengers in which are accommodated in basket-chairs, is designed to hold twenty, and separate gas-containers have a total capacity of 19,000 cubic metres.

DIRIGIBLE "DEUTSCHLAND" DURING A FLIGHT.

BALLOON, AND BEFORE HER START.



5. BUILT TO CARRY TWENTY: SOME OF THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE FIRST FLIGHT OF THE AIR-SHIP "DEUTSCHLAND" WITH PAYING PASSENGERS, IN THE SALOON OF THE DIRIGIBLE DURING THE HISTORIC JOURNEY. 6. A MEAL IN MID-AIR: A STEWARD SERVING A LADY PASSENGER ON THE GREAT ZEPPELIN AIR-SHIP "DEUTSCHLAND" DURING THE FIRST FLIGHT FOR PAYING PASSENGERS.

6. SEEN FROM THE PASSENGER-SALOON OF THE "DEUTSCHLAND": THE VIEW AS THE DIRIGIBLE PASSED OVER THE RHINE, NEAR DÜSSELDORF. made the first of its flights with passengers, starting from Friedrichshaven and arriving at Düsseldorf (a distance of 300 miles) in rather less than nine hours. There is to undertake passenger trips of two or three hours' duration daily—presumably, weather permitting. A seat costs about £10. The first flight with paying passengers is placed just below the body of the air-ship. Cold meals can be had aboard. The air-ship is 485 feet long, and has a diameter of from 43 to 46 feet. The eighteen The three motors develop 345-h.p.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

THE CONFIRMATION OF THE HEIR TO THE THRONE: THE CEREMONY IN THE PRIVATE CHAPEL OF WINDSOR CASTLE.

The Rev. Canon Dalton (Domestic Chaplain).

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

DRAWN BY

S. BEGG.

The Very Rev. P. F. Elliot (Dean of Windsor).

Lord Cawdor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh,
The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Winston Churchill.



The Rev. H. D. Wright (Chaplain, Royal Naval College, Dartmouth).

The Empress Marie Feodorovna of Russia. The Prince of Wales.



Queen Alexandra.

The King.

The Queen.

Princess Mary.

Prince Albert.

Lord Althorpe (the Lord Chamberlain).

The Duke of Connaught.

Prince Christian.

THE LAYING-ON OF HANDS: THE ARCHBISHOP OF

The Confirmation of the Prince of Wales, who received his historic title on the occasion of his birthday last week, took place in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on the afternoon of Friday last. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, Canon Dalton, and the Rev. H. D. Wright were the officiating clergy, the Primate performing the rite of

CANTERBURY CONFIRMING THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Castle on the afternoon of Friday last. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Windsor, Canon Dalton, and the Rev. H. D. Wright were the officiating Confirmation. Windsor uniform was worn.

LITERATURE



MR. A. G. BRADLEY,
Whose "Trailing and Camping in Alaska" is to be published by Messrs. Methuen.

Photograph by Russell.

When a man adds to the intense love of an adopted country considerable experience of its varied life and a tolerably fluent pen, he is able to give the public a very readable volume. Alaska has not been honoured to any marked extent by literary men, and there is ample room for "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," by Addison M. Powell, a book clearly written for the American market, but published in England by Hurst and Blackett, Ltd. The author tells the story of ten years' labour in Alaska as explorer, prospector, and hunter. He would seem to have cultivated humour by a study of Mark Twain, and has a fine contempt for the King's English as spoken on this side of "the drink"; but, despite slang, the narrative is very attractive, for Mr. Powell has a natural instinct for the incidents and experiences that appeal, and he is never dull. He seems to be a born explorer, one who can laugh danger to scorn and make light of troubles that would send a "tenderfoot" to an untimely grave. Not hunger, cold, glaciers, grizzly bears, floods, seasickness, mosquitoes, gnats, murderous Indians, or American spelling can stir his deep content. It is clear that he rejoices in more than a mortal's proper share of high spirits, though they do not lead him to minimise the discomforts of a life in Alaska. There the reward of the few has been wealth, and of the many, disappointment, if not disaster. Mr. Powell's share of the experience that Alaska is able to provide has been a remarkable one, and his book, for all the roughness and occasional coarseness that disfigure its pages, is a very human document. Works of this kind seldom reach the English reader; they make a far readier appeal in a land where the life described is more clearly understood. All Mr. Powell's travel has only sufficed to enable him to deal with one sixth of Alaska's area, but he has found some splendid photographs to aid his spirited narrative in showing us what the land is like, and we close the volume with the feeling that we would be glad to shake the author's hand.

"Sicilian Ways and Days."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Page.")

In "Sicilian Ways and Days" (John Long) Mme. Caico shows us how to-day, as well as in the days when the thing was first said, the East begins in Sicily: not only the European East, as when Greece colonised the Italian island, but the veritable East—the Asiatic Orient and the Orientalised Northern Africa, whence the "Moor," the "Saracen," the pirate under many names, threatened the long Italian littoral for so many centuries, leaving a traditional terror that lasts to our time. The author of this attractive book lived, as simply as she writes, among Sicilians, and her knowledge

Camping in Alaska.

is household knowledge. She herself must have been the object of a watchful observation, at least as curious as her own, for in Sicily she was the one woman free to come and go, to walk and ride, or so much as to look on at the works and ways of men. It is in the works and ways of women that the profound and ancient Orientalism of Sicilians chiefly consists. The women are strictly homekeeping or housekeeping, to use the phrase in its older

English meaning.

"You are notable housekeepers," says the visiting lady to the mother and wife of Coriolanus, meaning that they sit indoors. The Sicilian woman goes out for church and marketing purposes only, walks quickly, and returns at once, and, more than any modern Turkish lady, goes veiled. These black-muffled women will not stop to listen to any street music, will not linger where men can see them. A combination of Christian good conduct and Mohammedan seclusion makes of them the most ascetic of their sex. The picture of agricultural life and of the life of the small town, as Mme. Caico saw it, is by no means melancholy. But far different is her account of the mines. It is now many years since a revelation of child-life in the Sicilian mines wrung the hearts of many who were reached by the terrible reports. Since then the employment of quite little children has been forbidden, but boys of a delicate and critical age are still subject to an unspeakable cruelty, against which civilised feeling, and especially English feeling, would have been loud if it had been perpetrated by the Bourbons. As it exists under the Liberal Government of a United Italy, international philanthropy is dumb. Mme. Caico's book is profusely illustrated by photography.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



A GLACIER CREVASSE.

"All day we trudged on solid ice and jumped yawning crevasses. The spring snow slides and glacial hydraulics had deposited huge boulders on this ice river, and they had melted large wells straight down. . . . Streams of water poured into the apparently bottomless ones."

"TRAILING AND CAMPING IN ALASKA."

Illustrations reproduced from Mr. Addison M. Powell's "Trailing and Camping in Alaska," by permission of the Publishers, Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

"From the Thames to the Seine."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's Page.")

It is not necessary to travel to the North Pole, or the depths of Africa or Tibet, in order to write an interesting book of travel. It is the magic of the pen more than of the place that matters. The duller of books might be written about those far-away localities, while the wittiest might be inspired by Whitechapel. Proof of these contentions is afforded by a most entertaining volume entitled "From the Thames to the Seine" (Chatto and Windus), written and illustrated by Mr. Charles Pears. Nowadays, a cruise across the Channel and along the French coast, from Calais to Le Havre, might not seem to offer much scope for originality. In the first place, however, Mr. Pears made his voyage in quite a small boat, in which during the great part of the time he was alone, and this lends a spice of danger and adventure to his narrative. Then, too, he is an artist, and his thirty illustrations in colour and monochrome are a delight to the eye. Among them are a few humorous sketches of French types of character, while the seascapes are particularly charming. But Mr. Pears is an observer and a raconteur, as well as an artist and a sailor, and his written account of his experiences is as attractive in its way as the pictorial record. For the benefit of fellow-yachtsmen he includes an appendix and charts, which should prove useful to those who may wish to follow in his wake.



ALASKAN CARIBOU SWIMMING.

"Both caribou and moose are wonderfully good swimmers, and do not hesitate to swim across large rivers, and even lakes. I have heard of men who would row a boat up to them, and kill them while they were swimming for their lives. Such men have no spirit, and they are the kind who brag about shooting deer with shot-guns, or killing fish with dynamite."



THE "BONANZA" COPPER DEPOSIT.

"Jack climbed to a pinnacle of copper and sat down upon it. He soliloquised: 'By all the mineral gods of these eternal hills I christen her Bonanza.' . . . The photograph here submitted shows the man on the pinnacle of the Kenekott glacier, five miles wide and 4000 feet below. The white shown on the ice at the right is snow that will, in that low altitude, melt off before the close of the summer."



The fact that some of your teeth

are decayed although you have always cleaned them, is proof that the preparations which you have used do not preserve the teeth. Use Odol! Odol is the first and only preparation for cleansing the mouth and teeth which exercises its antiseptic and refreshing powers not only during the few moments of application, but continuously for some hours afterwards.

Odol, as has been scientifically proved, penetrates the interstices of the teeth and the mucous membrane of the mouth, to a certain extent impregnating them, and thus securing a safeguard and preservative for the teeth such as no other dentifrice can provide, not even approximately.

ART. MUSIC



MISS MARGARET COOPER, THE WELL-KNOWN SINGER AND PLAYER, WHO WAS MARRIED TO MR. J. HUMBLE-CROFTS LAST WEEK.

Miss Cooper, so well known as a pianist and singer, especially at the Palace Theatre, married last week. Nevertheless, she will not give up her stage engagements.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.

ART NOTES.

THE notion that the exhibitions of Chinese and Japanese paintings at the British Museum and

filled our fields with a new inspiration of flowers, we yet remain impotent and absurd. The Chinaman's wave, his flower and his sky are the product of ages of Eastern contemplation and intuition. We may copy the line by which he expresses the terror of the sea, the height and loneliness of the cloud, the motion of beasts and the mystery of all these and of man, but can we profit by

Shepherd's Bush give the English artist the golden opportunity for reform has been forwarded in several quarters. European art of the next generation, it is thought, is most likely to be fertilised from Eastern sources, and to encourage the Royal Academician the critics are laying stress upon the essential unity of the Eastern and Western practice of painting. That the next generation will make a point of falling in with such suggestions is very probable; indeed, it may be surmised that the younger painters are already adopting the conventions that were established in China more than a thousand years ago, and change may have swept the studios of Chelsea even in one week-end. Since the opening of the Chinese Exhibition the Print and Drawing Gallery at the British Museum has been thronged with students, and one could fancy that one noted them going thence with determination in their eyes, and eagerness to express themselves anew plucking at their right wrists.

The time has long since come for revolution. Realism, as we have known it at Burlington House and the Salon, still sits throned; but most insecurely. In Germany they have taken the leap, and landed in Greece; in England, in the Strand, we have confessed, through Mr. Epstein, that we are searching, not our own life and time, but the ancient centuries, for the formula which will guide our chisels. In a sense it is less unnatural to go to China for our models. If it is decided that the art of Claude and of Corot, of Constable, of Turner and of Monet has no future, that it has been in vain, and that we must indeed look about for a new convention, it is conceivably right that we should go to the British Museum for a lesson. But, having set Eastern clouds in our Western heavens, poured Chinese waters into our river-beds,



A PAINTER'S STUDIO. END OF XIXth CENTURY. From an old print.

THE DRAMA



MR. J. HUMBLE-CROFTS, SON OF THE RECTOR OF WALDRON, WHO MARRIED MISS MARGARET COOPER LAST WEEK.

Mr. Humble-Crofts' father officiated at the wedding ceremony. Mr. Humble-Crofts and Miss Cooper had been engaged for two or three years.

Photograph by Foulsham and Banfield.

PLAYHOUSES

"BILLY'S BARGAIN," AT THE GARRICK.

THE new farce by Mr. Weedon Grossmith—for he seems, after all, to be the "Robert Lascelles," who is its

supposed author—is something quite unique of its kind, for it is a veritable blood-and-thunder melodrama. Melodrama, however, though it is, it contains a genuinely comic idea, although this is overwhelmed by noise and hustle, and crowds worthy of an American musical comedy. There are no fewer than forty characters to the story of "Billy's Bargain"; and the whole effect of the play is one of strepitous incoherence. Yet the idea is as plain as it is diverting, and the plot has admirable possibilities which, when the author has cut out a mass of irrelevant padding and tiresome parenthetical episodes, should delight audiences who relish a display of high spirits on the stage. The story is occupied with the cunning plan of Billy Rotterford, a millionaire's spendthrift son, who, having twice got his father to pay his debts, and having failed to win him over the third time, arranges to be captured and held at ransom by Caucasus brigands and to share the loot with his captors. Unfortunately for him, his father gets wind of his scheme, and proves adamant when applied to for ransom. So that the brigands, in a rage, throw the reckless youngster over lofty cliffs, at the bottom of which he should be dashed to pieces, but that his fall is broken by the opportune flight of a flock of wild geese. Let off with his life, Billy is so far from being cured of his liking for adventures that he visits his father disguised as one of the brigands, and so charms the old man by his cuteness that he is once more forgiven. Needless to say, Mr. Weedon Grossmith is a joy in the rôle of Billy. Mr. John Clulow, Miss Fortescue, Miss Olga Morra, and Mr. Frank Denton render the author-actor-manager valuable support.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere.)



Photo. Record Press.

MR. BASIL S. FOSTER, THE JOHN, EARL OF QUORN, OF "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS," AND MISS GWENDOLINE BROGDEN, WHO WERE MARRIED THIS WEEK.

The wedding took place at the Roman Catholic Church, Spanish Place. Miss Brogden recently played Cinderella in "Pinkie and the Fairies," at His Majesty's. Mr. Foster is as well known in the athletic world as he is on the stage. He has won fame as golfer, footballer, cricketer, and racquet-player. In company with the Hon. C. N. Bruce he won the amateur double racquets championship this year.



Photo. Foulsham and Banfield.

PLAYING VERA VANDERHOUSAN IN "BILLY'S BARGAIN," AT THE GARRICK; MISS OLGA MORRA.

so copying? Even in Japan and in China the Japanese and Chinese conventions have been emptied of meaning and rendered futile. The skill of the old masters is retained by the modern artist of the East; the flesh is strong as ever, but the spirit is weak. And yet we, who should be confident in our own wisdom, with Italy and her painters and saints, with France and her cathedrals, with our own spirituality and our own unconquerable literature to form and to guide the traditions of our arts, are fain to furnish ourselves with the inspiration that has been captured by the wise men of the East after centuries of cumulative contemplation. If Mr. Binyon would have us paint in the manner of the school of Li Lung-Mien, he should invite us, not to the Print-Room, but to keep company for several generations with the three Rishi, who, in one painting in Bloomsbury, are seen seated contemplating incense-smoke in a mountain haunt.

E. M.



Photo. Lizzie Cassell & Son.

MISS BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON, THE WELL-KNOWN ACTRESS, WHO MARRIED MR. SWINBURNE HALE THIS WEEK.

Miss Forbes-Robertson is the daughter of Gertrude (Knight) and Ian Forbes-Robertson, and has met with considerable success as an actress in this country and in America. She married Mr. Swinburne Hale, a prominent New York lawyer, on Thursday last.



Photo. Ellis and Watery.

MISS NEILSON-TERRY, DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. FRED TERRY, WHO IS PLAYING THE PRINCESS IN "PRISCILLA RUNS AWAY."

Miss Neilson-Terry was known when she made her first appearance on the stage recently, in "Henry of Navarre," as Miss Phillida Terson. She is now acting as Miss Neilson-Terry, and is playing the Princess Priscilla of Lothen-Kunitz in "Priscilla Runs Away," at the Haymarket.

WARING'S PARIS GALLERIES.

DETAILS of decorative treatments in cold print are generally more technical than visualising, and photographs of rooms reproduced in black-and-white are ineffective, because they are lacking in the colour which alone can do justice to an artistic ensemble. Hence, any attempt on such lines to do justice to Waring and Gillow's new Paris Galleries, with their beautifully decorated rooms, must of necessity be inadequate. The reader should therefore endeavour by the aid of his or her imagination to read into the description that glow of colour and that harmony of soft, luxurious tone which may be called the life and soul of the decorative scheme.

These new Galleries are situated in a handsome building at 62, Avenue des Champs Elysées. For several years Waring's had premises in the Rue Glück, but they recently moved farther west, and now occupy an almost unique position not far from the Arc de Triomphe, and in the very heart of one of the wealthiest and most fashionable quarters, where rich Parisians and Americans, and people who have come from the Argentine to reside in the Gay Capital congregate in considerable numbers, and occupy establishments well known for their importance and beauty. It is in such a quarter as this that the taste and experience of Waring and Gillow, the most eminent decorators and furnishers in the world, have room for their adequate display, and it is there that their services are naturally in the most frequent demand.

Paris is the central point of Waring's Continental business, from which radiate their various activities, and from which are controlled their Brussels and Madrid branches. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that they are doing decorative work for the King of the Belgians, and are also decorating a polo ch  let for the King of Spain. The position of their new premises, however, has been mainly selected for the other reasons mentioned. The quarter suits their business, and their business is adapted to the quarter. It is essentially a high-class business, and the Paris Galleries reflect this note in their style and arrangement. There are several floors devoted to the display of beautiful furniture and fabrics reproduced from the best antique models in their Paris workshops under the direction of experts; but the distinguishing feature may be said to be a number of completely decorated specimen-rooms, which are remarkable object-lessons in the modern treatment of historic styles, and in the essential combination of comfort with artistic refinement. Amongst these there stands out with distinctive and impressive prominence an Elizabethan room in panelled oak, with a richly decorated ceiling. The most noteworthy feature in this is a massive old four-post, canopied bedstead, with carved bulbous posts and antique hangings. There is also a billiard-room in a modernised Jacobean style, with panelled walls, ribbed ceiling, and an interesting frieze, which takes up the vine-and-grapes theme carried out with remarkable effect in the wrought-iron centre electrolier, where the light is transmitted through bunches of fruit of opaque glass.

There are other interesting specimen-rooms, including a quaint Day Nursery, with a bright frieze of comical Dutch figures; but the *pi  ce de r  sistance* of the galleries is the completely arranged model Paris flat on the first floor. Here we have all the usual rooms of a spacious and expensive flat treated in such a way as to unite the favourite national styles, whether French or English, with a striking note of refined originality. This is illustrated particularly in the Louis Seize Salon. Everybody in Paris knows the conventional colouring of a Louis Seize room, which rarely, if ever, departs from its accepted beaten track. But here is something entirely new—a treatment of neutral grey carried out, not in the usual applied ornament, but in carved woodwork. As soon as one gets accustomed to the surprising innovation, its fine taste, delicacy and restraint appeal to one with convincing effect. Equally charming is a delightful boudoir with a coved and decorated ceiling, fitted with satinwood. Here again artistic originality is prominent. The four right-angles of the room are softened in their angularity by the employment of corner mirrors; and there is a mirror over the fireplace, with projecting light brackets that spring from the inner partition which divides the mirror into sections. The *salle-  manger* is a fine room in the Georgian style, imposing in its solid structural ornament, its panelled walls with pilasters, its chimney-piece floral decoration in the style of Grinling Gibbons, and its substantial well-proportioned Queen Anne and Chippendale furniture. Here again we have a subdued and dignified colour-scheme in old green and grey, very restful and satisfying and forming a beautiful background for the rich woods of the Georgian furniture. The inner hall in the Jacobean style, the Adam-fitted bedroom panelled in white, the Pompeian bath-room and other points of interest must only be alluded to. It will be enough to say that each is perfect in its way, and its decoration is suitable to its uses.

The general impression one gets from this flat is a commanding knowledge of style, an all-pervading taste, reticence without coldness, luxury without ostentation—in fact, the home of people of culture and artistic ideals. It has already been visited by many ladies, and has inspired, with modifications, a number of actual treatments for French and American residents in Paris. This new Waring vogue of quiet colour combined with perfection of craftsmanship, as shown in the art fabrics, the metal-work, the joinery, and other technical details, already bids fair to be widely adopted. It gives to the opulent French styles in particular a dignity and refinement they have not quite succeeded in capturing before.

A word remains to be said about the fine collection of antiques on the ground-floor. The demand for really choice examples is very large in Paris, and Waring's are connoisseurs who give house-room only to what is choice. They have, for example, some unique specimens of Chinese silk needlework of the sixteenth century, and a



valuable series of wall-hangings painted on rice-paper, no two strips being alike, yet one fitting into the design of the others so as to represent a wonderful picture of trees, and birds of glorious plumage. Their examples of lacquer cabinets—one or two in the rare blue—are very fine; they are rich in old English pieces of historic interest. But to enumerate their treasures would occupy too much space. It must suffice to wind up by saying that these antiques are varied in class, that they are genuine in character, and that many are precious from their rarity. The opening of the Galleries in their new home is a distinct acquisition to the West End of Paris, and will provide for that district a show-place with an artistic cachet and distinction similar in character and educational influence to the Oxford Street Galleries of the same eminent firm.

It should be borne in mind, too, that the London business benefits by its direct association with the Paris house, as it is brought thereby in direct touch with the Continent, and with all those sources of Continental art-manufacture which form so essential a part in decoration to-day.



LADIES' PAGE.

THERE was scarcely any change in the wearing of mourning for the period ordered as half-mourning. Now, however, the lighter tints suitable to the hot weather have appeared upon the scene, and garden-party frocks for the country season that is about to begin will be as airy and diaphanous as usual, and, perhaps, even more charming than they have been in past years, because of the revival of delightful old patterns of our great-grandmothers' days. Muslin "colour-printers" have sought in the archives of their firms for the "blocks" from which, a century and more ago, the flowered sacques of the fine lady and the over-skirts of the pretty country-girl on Sundays were constructed, and numerous delicate and yet gay designs have been thus brought to light again. This was to have been a season of much colour, both in self-tints and in the gay designs of olden days; and while to some extent the charming materials referred to will now be used, there will undoubtedly be large overstocks left on the hands of the shops in consequence of the mourning during the season. This being so, the identical materials will be sure to be the height of the fashion next spring; and in the coming sales, therefore, the economical with plenty of cupboards will find a good opportunity to lay by some dress-lengths of muslin, printed Ninon-de-soie, and so on. The Paisley pine pattern, which is really an old Indian shawl design, can be particularly recommended; but there are also scroll and floral designs of charm.

There is a much larger "Park" this season than has been the case for a few years past; but, alas! the increase is due to the admission to the drive this year of motor-vehicles. During the Season, up to now, only horse-drawn and electric-motor carriages were allowed in the Park between the hours of four and seven. Queen Alexandra was currently reported to have exerted her irresistible influence to secure this police regulation; it was said that her Majesty objected to "fumes blowing in her face and machinery snorting at her back" during her afternoon drive in the Park. That now has to be endured, and the permission to motors to join the ranks in the drive has increased the number of carriages very appreciably. Still, it is by no means what it used to be—the afternoon drive that was, but a little while ago, the finest display of costume (especially millinery) and of horse-flesh in all Europe! People not yet very old tell us how gorgeous the Park was forty years ago or so, when every well-appointed, high-swung carriage had a white-wigged coachman on a fine hammer-cloth and one or a pair of powdered footmen in swallow-tailed livery coats and coloured plush breeches behind. Our grandchildren apparently will ride only in motor-cars or air-ships, clad in the hideous costumes thereunto appropriate!

One of the charms of London is that it teems with amusement for visitors who have no private friends here.



A PRETTY SUMMER FROCK.

In mauve chiffon with band of satin round the waist, and lace trimmings; hat of white lace, crown covered with mauve sweet peas.

There are so many public affairs at which strangers can "assist," as the French call it, and be for the moment in the very midst of the best society. Foremost among such social events is the Grand Opera. The universal wearing of black has made this an exceptional sight, with an impressiveness all its own; but the customary brilliance of the scene is restored at length, and when I went, the other evening, the iridescence of the jewels, and the whiteness of the laces and chiffons, and the gleaming gold and colour of the passementeries, the beautifully dressed coiffures, and the high average of good looks amongst our countrywomen produced a charming effect. The arrangement of the house—the whole floor, stalls; the grand circle, exclusively private boxes; and a large portion of the circle above similarly occupied—gives a vista of brilliance in dress and jewels that is incomparable; and even people who do not properly appreciate the admirable performance of the music find the general aspect irresistibly fascinating.

The late Mr. Gladstone once said to Mr. G. W. Russell that the only disadvantage that he could discover under which women suffered in Great Britain was the comparative lack of assistance, in endowments and buildings, for their higher education. It was the judgment of a man of means and culture to whom knowledge was the supreme luxury. To many women it is that indeed; but it is also much more—it is the tool by which they are to earn their bread in the only way consistent with their upbringing and natural tastes—teaching. Since Mr. Gladstone spoke, the opportunities of education for women have been considerably extended, yet the assistance that is to-day open to the clever girls of families with small means is but meagre compared to the demand; and wealthy women surely might well consider the claim in this respect of future generations of eager girl students. I say "wealthy women," for it is a fact that a very large part of the help given to girls' education so far has come from men. In the United States, the principal endowed colleges for women were given by men. Notably, Bryn Mawr University—a most beautiful series of college halls admirably staffed and managed, having an English lady, Dr. Carey Thomas, as Dean, and a Cambridge Sixth Wrangler, Miss Scott, as a mathematical professor—was originally founded by the bequest of the whole fortune of a Quaker gentleman, and in recent days owes much to the princely gifts of Mr. Rockefeller. The leading effort in this direction now being made in this country is to raise a fund to provide new buildings for Bedford College for Women (attached to London University). A splendid site, quiet and secluded, yet close to the centre of things in Regent's Park, has been secured, but £46,000 is needed for the new buildings. At a garden-party the other day on behalf of the building fund, attended by a very distinguished company, it was announced that Mrs. Sargent and Mrs. Ludwig Mond had each subscribed £1000, and Miss A. E. Shaen £600, while a number of others had donated large sums; but there is still a great opportunity for generous "benefactors of youth." FILOMENA.

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MUSIC.

LAST week was full of surprises. In the first place, London developed a sudden and violent liking for Mozart, and greeted with enthusiasm both the concluding recital of pianoforte concertos at Bechstein's and the two operas of the Mozart festival at His Majesty's. (It was found necessary to postpone the third after dress rehearsal.) During the week stories of extensive operatic activity ran through the town. It is rumoured that there is to be an autumn season of opera comique in London, as well as one of Grand Opera; while in the spring of next year Mr. Beecham will challenge at Drury Lane the supremacy of Covent Garden. Nothing could be better than that London should love its Mozart and have plenty of opera, whether comic or tragic; and, so that we feast upon music, which one of us cares who pays the bill, provided that the bill be paid?

Perhaps the two points that first strike the listener at a Mozart festival are the freshness of the melodies and the difficulties that beset the singers. Mozart's soprano parts are mercilessly high, the intervals are frequently considerable, and, in making abrupt changes of pitch, the most gifted singer is apt to go off the note. Even so true an artist as Miss Agnes Nicholls seemed to be singing flat when she opened the second act of "The Marriage of Figaro," while at rehearsal, another singer, who is often a little above her note, fell away in the same fashion. But if the music is supremely difficult, its beauties appeal to singers, and all who took part in the Mozart revival deserve hearty praise. Miss Nicholls, Mme. Verlet, Miss Maggie Teyte, Miss Beatrice La Palme, and Messrs. Lewys James, Robert Maitland, Bindon Ayres, Austin, and Hyde, all showed that they appreciate the spirit of Mozart's work, and Mr. Beecham's fine orchestra afforded magnificent support—indeed at times the support was more than house or singers could endure, and

the conductor's enthusiasms led him to forget that His Majesty's is not large enough to enable the director of a large orchestra to dispense with restraint.

It was a happy idea to do away with the dull recitatives and to treat the operas as musical comedy. They recovered their youth under this treatment, and the spoken dialogue carried the contented audience from one beautiful number to another. The three

be matched in any operatic score with which London is familiar. By the way, Mr. Beecham's arrangement of this opera is very happy. He divides it into three acts, and between the last two scenes introduces some exquisite music from the second divertimento.

Dr. Saint-Saëns' last Mozart recital at Bechstein's was associated with some of the master's most beautiful work, notably the D minor and C major Concertos; but it is a pity that there had not been sufficient rehearsal to settle questions of tempi: at times the veteran soloist was well ahead of his orchestra, and the performance gained nothing save novelty from this innovation. Mme. Melba has given the long-delayed concert at Albert Hall. It was to have celebrated her return to London from the Antipodes, but King Edward's death compelled postponement, and when the concert was given the prima donna had already appeared more than once at Covent Garden. Her admirers were in no way distressed. They attended in large numbers, and found their favourite singer in excellent voice, and provided with songs of varying merit and suitability, all of which were warmly applauded.

Covent Garden is giving some matinée performances to allow those who live a long way from the opera-house to hear some of the great singers. Mme. Tetrazzini and "The Barber of Seville" have provided the first attraction.



Photo. Topical.

WAR AGAINST THE RAIN AT WIMBLEDON: REMOVING THE TARPULIN COVERING FROM THE CENTRE COURT BEFORE PLAY IN THE LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

operas have sufficient wealth of melody to make the fortune of thirty modern musical comedies, and the beauty of the themes is not greater than the skill with which the concerted numbers are treated. Mozart had his little tricks of writing, and some of them are obvious and even tiresome; but in spite of all that can be urged against his operas on the ground of absurd situations and stage conventions, false passions and false sentiments, they are things of exquisite beauty: in the "Nozze di Figaro," for example, there is a depth of feeling in some of the music that could hardly

Continental motor-cycle tyres showed up in front in the Tourist Trophy Race at Brooklands last Wednesday. Mr. A. J. Moorhouse, in the Multicylinder Class, won on an Indian machine so fitted. Sixty laps (or 163 miles) in 2 hours 52 min. 30 sec. was his run, securing the Brooklands Silver Cup. Mr. H. H. Bowen, on a "Bat," similarly tyred, was second. Mr. A. J. Moorhouse made a new one hundred and fifty-mile record in 2 hours 37 min. 13.4-5 sec. Mr. T. A. McNab, on his Trump Jap (also with Continental tyres) won the British Motor Cycle Racing Club's Gold Medal, in the Single-Cylinder Class.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE International Touring Event for the Tsar's Cup, which opens on the 29th inst. and closes on July 13, has provoked an entry of no fewer than forty-three cars, representing five countries. It is gratifying to find that this country is not left out in the cold, and that we shall be represented by such typically British vehicles as a Wolseley-Siddeley, a Valveless, and an Austin. France has, amongst others, two Delaunay-Bellevilles, a Berliet, and a Mors in the field; Belgium enters a Pipe, two Dixis, and a Nagant-Hobson; while the remainder are of German extraction, Adlers, Benz, Mercédès, and Opels figuring prominently in the list. Italy stakes her all on an Itala. There are twenty-six German, eight French, three Russian, and three English cars, and one Italian. The departure and arrival are at St. Petersburg; but before regaining the palatial city on the Neva, the cars will in eight days have visited Pskov, Witebsk, Gomel, Kiew, Roslavl, Moscow, and Vichni-Volotschek. Unfortunately the unhappy German formula has been adopted, with the result that cars with four-cylinder engines of 120 mm. by 120 mm. will find themselves in speed competition with cars having motors of 160 mm. by 160 mm. Under these conditions, says *L'Auto*, there is no chance whatever for any other cars but the Benz, which robs the competition of much of its interest and value.

Somehow or other, one expects more justice and sounder common-sense from Scottish than from English tribunals. A certain shipowner was convicted in the Sheriff's Court at Dumbarton, by Sheriff-substitute Blair, of having exceeded the speed-limit on a certain stretch of highway containing a police-trap. This gentleman was convicted on the evidence of two policemen, who stood thirty-six yards out of one end of the trap and timed the car to travel at twenty-five miles per hour. The defendant appealed, and the Court sustained the appeal, with ten guineas costs against the police. Lord Dundas agreed that the conviction must be suspended, and read the opinion of Lord Low on the case—a part of which at least it is particularly interesting to quote: "The way in which the speed of the car was taken was

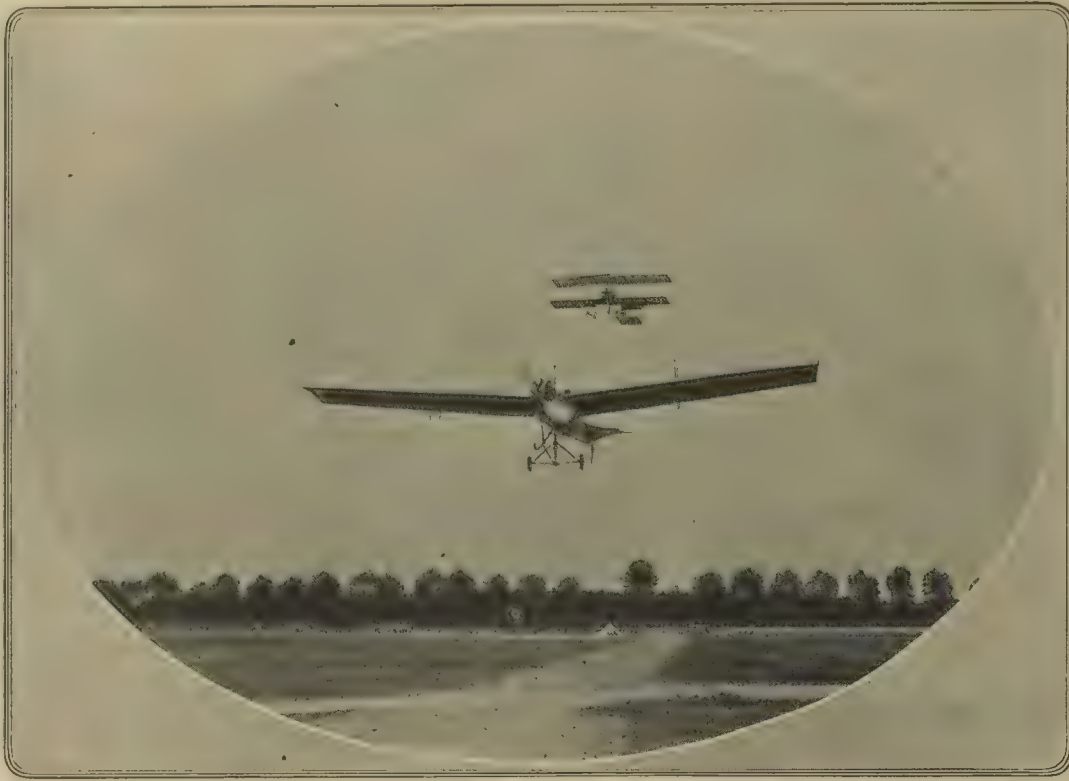
this. The constables were standing some thirty-six yards to the eastwards of the east end of the trap, and therefore 470 yards from the west end, where the motor entered it. The road is nearly straight. One of the constables had a stop-watch, and their evidence was that the car was travelling at the speed of twenty-five miles per hour. It is plain," said his Lordship, "that this is a very unsatisfactory method of ascertaining the speed of a motor-car for the purposes of a prosecution under the Act, and, in my opinion, it is a method which

case, the firm are still convinced that the mushroom-valve is, all things considered, still the best form of valve for automobile engines. I make reference to this matter because the case as set out for the mushroom valve by Messrs. Rolls-Royce appears interesting. (1) It requires no lubrication, so no need of smoky exhaust, nor chance of failure from lack of lubrication of this part. (2) Absolute silence can be obtained with this form of valve, as demonstrated by the Rolls-Royce engines. (3) Its simplicity and reliability. (4) Greatest possible reduction of weight, as per aeroplane engines. (5) As much power derivable as with any other type of valve, as per horsepower tests. (6) Also that mushroom valves indicate when the safe limit of speed has been reached—that is, when the lifters leave the cams and make a rattling noise; whereas engines with other forms of valves can be run to destruction before giving warning. Messrs. Rolls-Royce are responsible for these statements.

I do not think any reasonable motorist would object to some common-sense legislation in connection with warning instruments and smoky exhausts. In the first case, there is no necessity for the use of any instrument which gives forth an objectionable or irritating sound, while smoky exhausts are due either to absolute carelessness on the part of the driver or faulty design of the lubrication system. There are air-blown, exhaust-blown, and electrically sounded horns, etc., which serve every reasonable purpose, and might be enforced in lieu of one or two devilish instruments for the employment of which there is no sort of excuse whatever. I am moved to this reflection by the complaint of the Superintendent of Police of the Bishop's Stortford division of

Herts that much annoyance is caused in his district by the sounding of these noisy instruments by passing cars during the hours of divine service. Of course, the person who would sound any kind of hooter when passing a church or chapel during service is an unworthy member of the motoring community; but he who would rend the air with one of the particular abominations suggested is anathema indeed!

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ought not to be adopted." Certain Sassenachs will be wishing the translation of Lord Low further South.

The talented designer of the Rolls-Royce car lately delivered himself, per the Patent Office, of an invention in the shape of a piston-valve internal-combustion engine. The publication of the specification has been seized upon as a sign that the Rolls-Royce cars, in time to come, are to be provided with motors other than the tri-grouped, mushroom-valve engine hitherto so favoured and so successful. So far from this being the

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manufacturers, who spare no pains and no expense to perfect their product. I have just had my attention drawn to the new design of Guder front-axle now fitted to the 30-h.p. six-cylinder Napier, which is of a composite character, combining great strength with reduced weight. The central portion—that is, the section

"SCIENCE FROM AN EASY-CHAIR."

SIR RAY LANKESTER contributes to the *Daily Telegraph* weekly a series of science articles, and certain of these articles, contributed in 1908 and 1909, have been reprinted to form the volume under notice, "Science from an Easy-Chair" (Methuen). The author directs attention to the frontispiece, which, he says, "is very beautifully executed," the plate dealing with eels. It would probably have been better had the author left the judgment and criticism of the plate to those to whom the book was submitted for notice. The tone of the "Preface" is not to our liking. Sir Ray Lankester intends to direct the attention of any one who is kind enough to look at his preface to one or two more of his illustrations. This is an unusual course for an author to take. Prefaces, illustrations, and the matter of a book should be left to the judgment of the reviewer to whom the book is submitted. It savours somewhat of an attempt to lead a reviewer, when we find an author devoting a large part of his preface to recommendations concerning what a reader should note in regard to the illustrations of his work. Sir Ray Lankester must submit to be judged as are all other authors—on the merits of their work, apart from personal recommendations by the author in his preface—an altogether unusual and, if we may say it, entirely novel fashion of recommending a work to readers. The volume before us contains much interesting material. Any man who is conversant with the wide field of natural history is bound to find a copious assortment of details for newspaper articles. That "great omnivore," the general reader, as Huxley termed

him, will find scope for thought and reflection in Sir Ray Lankester's pages. He errs, in our opinion, in occasionally entering into biological details, in which the general reader, for whom this book is presumably meant, is not likely to be able to follow him. Why give an intricate biological description of the head and body of a spider (page 290)? Only a student of biology is likely to appreciate such a figure and references. The table of the geological history of man in Western Europe is open to the same objection. Sir Ray Lankester should take the trouble to discern between readers who are biologists and readers who belong to the ordinary population. He is excellent when he explains things popularly; he fails as a public teacher when he forgets that he is not in the class-room, and that he is not addressing an audience composed of even senior experts.

According to the Canadian Northern Railway Company's cable advice from Winnipeg, the reported heat wave in Western Canada is practically confined to



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With regard to the Bournemouth Centenary fêtes, we are asked by the Official Agents for the Committee, Messrs. Hankinson and Son, to contradict the rumour that extortionate prices are being asked for local accommodation. The charges are reasonable, and on the ordinary scale in force at Easter and other holiday times. Of course, as would happen anywhere, those who defer making arrangements until the last moment may have difficulty in finding accommodation at reasonable charges. Intending visitors should write for the "Centenary Accommodation Register" (post free), to Messrs. Hankinson, Richmond Chambers, Bournemouth.



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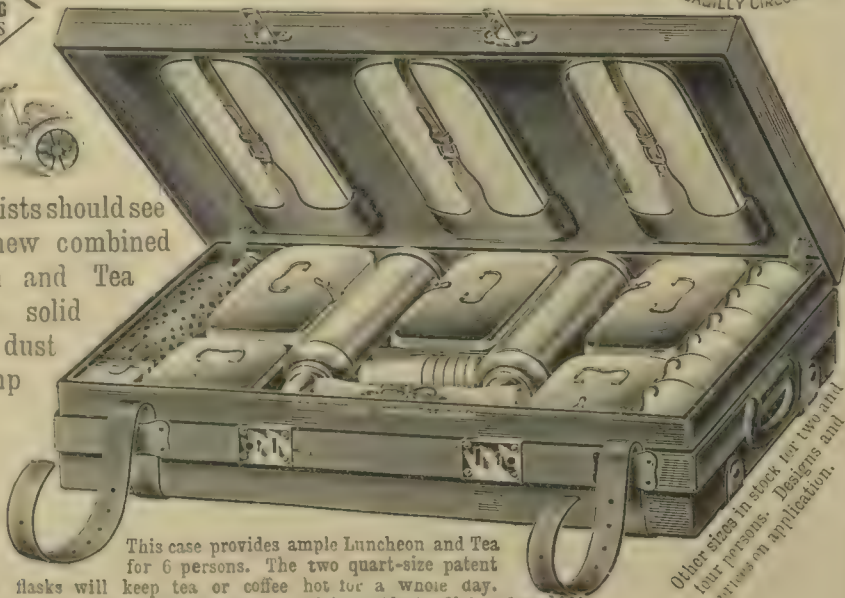
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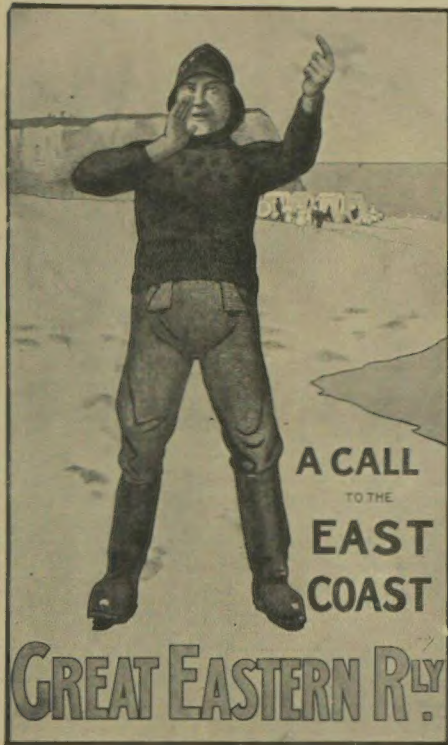


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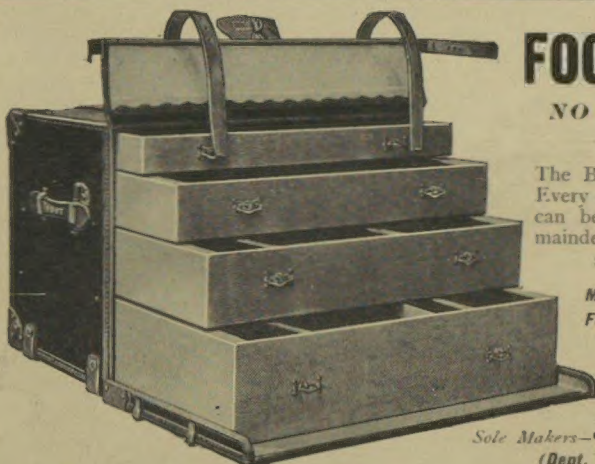
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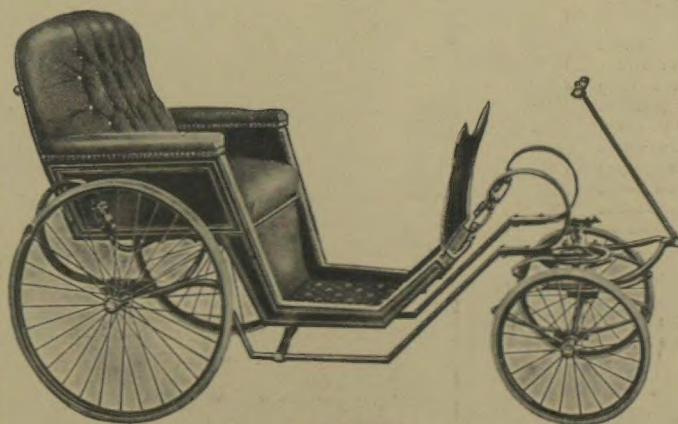
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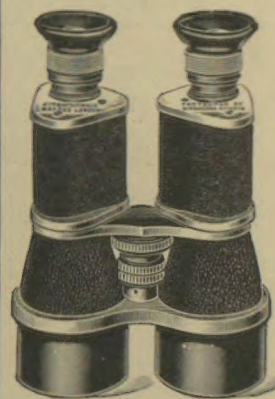
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and four codicils of GENERAL SIR ROGER WILLIAM HENRY PALMER, Bt., of Cefn Park, Wrexham, Denbigh, who died on May 30, have been proved by the widow, Mr. Rooper Leventhorpe, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Dunn, the value of the estate amounting to £740,055. The testator settles his estates in Ireland on the first and other sons of his niece Mrs. Mary A. Fenwick, but during the lifetime of his widow she is to receive the rents and profits from that part of the estate at Rush, Dublin, and one half of the income from the remaining property. He gives Cefn Park,

been proved by the widow, the value of the property being £7476, which he gives to his wife and children.

The will (dated Oct. 7, 1909) of MR. ALFRED SHIPLEY, of Elmfield, Westbury-upon-Trym, Bristol, has been proved, the value of the property being £174,057. He gives £8000 to his niece, Edith Mary Ellis; £3000 each to his nieces Agnes and Marian Ellis; £2000 each to his nieces Katharine Binns and Beatrice Ellis; £1500 to the General Hospital (Bristol); £1000 to the University of Bristol; £500 each to the Royal Infirmary, the Hospital for Women and Children, and the Winsley Sanatorium; £200 to the Eye Hospital; £100 each to the S.P.C. to Children, the S.P.C.

James Hervey; £100 each to Tom Hervey and Caroline Hervey; £500 each to the executors; £100 each to Thomas Barratt and Frank Collins; and the residue in trust for his son Rowland Charles Arthur Palmer Morewood.

The will (dated Oct. 22, 1908) of MR. WILLIAM LETHBRIDGE, of Wood, South Tawton, Devon, who died on March 9, is now proved, the value of the estate being £138,841. The testator gives £2000 to his wife, and a sum producing £1000 or £1500 per annum is to be invested and the income paid to her for life, and then for his children, if any, other than the one that succeeds to the Wood estate. He also gives £1500 to his uncle,



"WRECKAGE."



"A LIONESS WATCHING."

TO BE BOUGHT FOR THE GUILDHALL ART GALLERY: WORKS BY THE LATE J. M. SWAN, R.A.

These two works by the late Mr. J. M. Swan, are being bought by subscription, for the Guildhall Art Gallery. "A Lioness Watching" is a study in oils; "Wreckage," a water-colour drawing. It will be recalled that an endeavour is being made, through the National Art Collections Fund, to purchase a number of Mr. Swan's works for the nation.—[PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."]

Glenisland, near Maidenhead, and £110,000 to his wife; £10,000 in trust for Captain Frederick Campbell; £10,000 to Captain George Fenwick; £1000 each to Albert Ricardo, Colonel Frederick Townshend, Captain Lambert Ward, General Sir A. Lyttelton Annesley, and Rooper Leventhorpe; £5000 to Francis O'Donel; £5000 to Catherine Kendall; £2000 to Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Dunn; and many legacies to friends and servants. One half of the residue he leaves to his wife, and one fourth in trust for each of his nieces, Mrs. Fenwick and Mrs. Askwith, and their issue.

The will of SIR WILLIAM QUILLER ORCHARDSON, R.A., of 13, Portland Place, who died on April 13, has

to Animals, the Guardian House, the Preventive Home, and the Orthopaedic Hospital (Bristol); many small legacies, and the residue to the children of his brothers-in-law—John Shipley Ellis, James Ellis, and Joseph Henry Ellis.

The will and codicil of MR. CHARLES ROWLAND PALMER MOREWOOD, of Queen's Gate, S.W., Alfreton Park, Derby, and Ladbroke Hall, Warwick, who died on March 30, have been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £153,868. He gives £2000, an annuity of £200, and during widowhood the use of Ladbroke Hall to his wife; £1000, and on the decease of her mother £600 per annum, to his daughter Clara W. S. Mason; £200 to

Richard Abbott Chubb; £1000 to his aunt, Josepha H. Rowe; £250 each to the executors; the income from £10,000 to his aunts, Jane and Caroline Chubb; £500 each to three godchildren; £3000 each to his wife's sister's; an annuity of £500 to his mother; and the residue to the person who shall succeed to the said settled estate.

The will and codicil of MR. GEORGE FREDERIC SUTTON, of Oaklands, Holly Bank, Crouch Hill, and Osborne Works, Brandon Road, King's Cross, are now proved, the value of the property being £70,863. Subject to small legacies, he leaves the whole of his property to his wife during widowhood, or in the event of her again

[Continued overleaf.]

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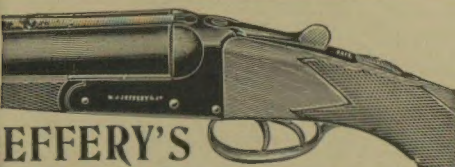


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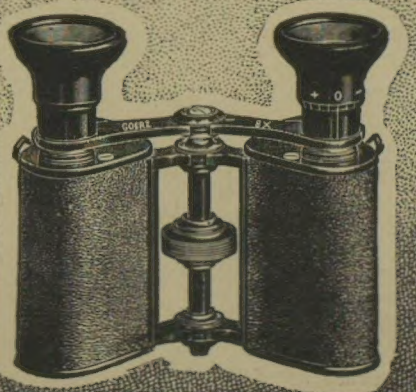
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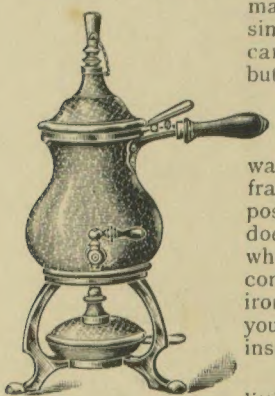
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A handy and attractively got-up little book is published by the Highland Railway as their official "ABC Tourist Guide" for this season. It

certainly seems to answer all the requirements of the most exacting and fidgety of holiday-makers and travellers. It is compact and clearly arranged, and contains every possible sort of information that a visitor to the North is likely to want about means of getting about by rail, road, or river, by coach or motor or cycle, and a comprehensive series of brief notices of the beauty spots and localities and scenes of interest of all kinds, historic and other. The handbook can be slipped easily into the pocket, and is well equipped with maps. Also it is sufficiently and well illustrated.

*In view of the hot weather which is due in July and August, as a sanitary precaution the use is advocated of the "Kerol" disinfectant preparations, which have an exceptionally high disinfecting value and can be relied upon. It has been demonstrated that Kerol is twenty-four times more powerful than pure carbolic acid in killing off diphtheria germs.

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

T W W.—The concluding moves should read: 35. Kt takes R, R to R sq; 36. B to B 5th (ch), B to Q 2nd, and White resigns.

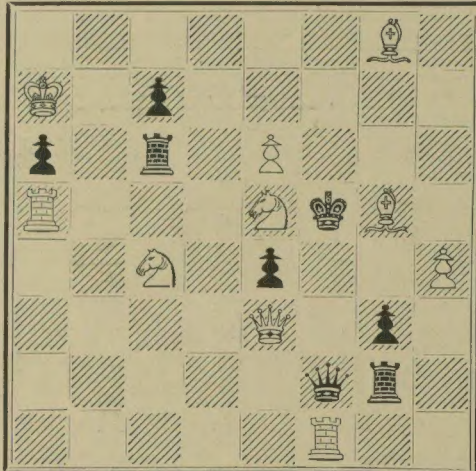
P FIVE (Glasgow).—Corrected problem to hand.

G DEAN (Brighton).—(1) The initial move is very fair, but you overlook that if Black replies 1. Q to K 2nd (ch), there is no mate in two more moves. (2) Short mates and obvious variations are not printed.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3442 received from W R James (Cleveland Town, Bangalore); of No. 3443 from C A M (Penang); of No. 3444 from W R James and J T (Trinidad); of No. 3445 from Edward Bright (Gottingen) and W Morris Protheroe (New York); of No. 3446 from J W Roswell (Streetsville, Ontario), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.); Edward Bright, R H Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), and F Parker (Quebec); of No. 3447 from J B Camara (Madeira), J Thurnham (Tollington Park), W G Watson (Hastings), Edward Bright, Mrs. Kelly (Lympstone), J D Tucker (Ilkley); Salon de Recreo (Burgos), and P Smith (Gibraltar); of No. 3448 from Dorothy Wilson (Barrow-in-Furness), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), W G Watson, Hugh Taylor (Abingdon), Miss M Van Rees (Silvestris), Mark Taylor (Lewes), T Roberts (Hackney), and C Barretto (Madrid).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3449 received from R C Widdicombe (Saltash), F R Pickering (Forest Hill), P Daly (Brighton), T Thurnham, T Turner (Brixton), J Santer (Paris), Hereward, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), R Worters (Canterbury), Julia Short (Exeter), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), J D Tucker, W Lillie (Marple), E J Winter-wood, Loudon McAdam (Storrington), T S R (Lincoln Inn), Lionel G (Bournemouth), J Green (Boulogne), and R Summers (Northampton).

PROBLEM No. 3451.—By M. FEIGL.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3448.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD AND T. KING-PARKS.

WHITE.

1. B takes P
2. Q takes P (ch)
3. Q mates

BLACK.

- K to B 3rd
- K moves

If Black play 1. P to Kt 5th, 2. Q to B 4th (ch); if 1. P takes P, K to Kt 7th; if 1. Kt to Q 4th, 2. R takes Kt (ch); if 1. Kt takes B, 2. Q takes Kt (ch); if 1. Kt to K 7th, 2. B (dis ch); and if 1. Q Kt to Kt 4th, then 2. P takes P, etc.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, between Messrs. W. C. ALLNUT and P. R. GIBBS.
(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)	WHITE (Mr. A.)	BLACK (Mr. G.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	So far, White has played in a spiritless fashion, and his defeat seems only a question of time; but here a curious turning of the tables commences.	
2. P to Q B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd		
3. P to Q 4th	Q to Kt 3rd		
4. P takes P			
The opening is on altogether original lines.			
4. B to K 3rd	Q takes P		
5. Kt to B 3rd	Q to B 2nd		
6. B to K 2nd	H to Kt 2nd		
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
8. Castles	Kt to B 3rd		
9. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to Kt 5th		
10. B to Q 4th	B takes H		
11. P takes B	Kt takes Q P		
12. R to B sq			
White probably overlooked the fact that the Knight cannot be taken, as he gets nothing for the lost Pawn.			
12. Q to B 5th			
13. P to K R 3rd	Kt takes B (ch)		
14. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 4th		
15. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd		
16. Q to K sq	Kt to Q 6th		
17. Kt to K 2nd	Q to B 3rd		
18. P to K 5th	Q takes P		
19. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to B 3rd		
20. Q to Q 2nd	Kt takes R		
21. R takes Kt	Castles		
22. Q to R 6th			

The City of London Chess Club has just issued its fifty-seventh annual report, and continues to record prosperity and progress. Its funds show a substantial balance on the right side, and its membership a gain on the previous year, while the match play has been most successful. The championship of the Club has been carried off for the fifth time by Mr. W. Ward.

An effort is being made to revive the departed glory of Simpson's Divan at the New Gallery Restaurant, 121, Regent Street, W., where, by the spirited enterprise of the proprietors, and the support of influential Metropolitan players, headed by Sir John Thursby, some interesting séances have been held during the last few weeks. Consultation play, with Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg leading opposite sides, and simultaneous play, have been a feature of the proceedings, and there is every prospect of a good West-End resort being provided at last for those amateurs who are not able for one reason or another to belong to a regular club.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Charles Behrens, and Lady Behrens, are staying at Wildungen Spa. Among the latest arrivals are Colonel and Mrs. Orr, of London, Captain Barclay, and Dr. James McLeod, of Manchester.

We have received from the Gramophone Company their new Records for June. Among the items on the list are the following—

"EGMONT" OVERTURE (Beethoven). Played by the Coldstream Guards.	BEN THE BO'SUN. (Adams.) Sung by Mr. Harry Dearth.
"THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN," SELECTIONS I. AND II. (Offenbach.) Played by the Coldstream Guards.	THE "DOLLAR PRINCESS" TWO STEP (Arranged by Karl Kaps). Played by the Black Diamonds Band.
STAR OF THE DESERT (Bonheur). Sung by Mr. John Harrison.	GEMS FROM "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS." (Ross-Fall) The Light Opera Company.
THE LOW-BACKED CAR. (Lover.) Sung by Mr. Thorpe Bates.	MY WIFE'S GONE TO THE COUNTRY. Sung by Mr. Harry Carlton.
SCARLATTI'S PASTORAL AND CAPRICCIO. Played by Mark Hambourg.	CAUSSEUR FOR VIOLIN—"The Prairie Flower." Played by Mr. F. Macmillan.

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Forwarded carefully packed on receipt of remittance to the Publisher,

"ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," 172, Strand, W.C.